

THE AMERICAN

LEGION

MAGAZINE

20c • SEPTEMBER 1968



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A WARNING ON VIETNAM TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

BY 130 NATIONAL LEADERS

A distinguished voluntary committee headed by both former Presidents and led by former Senator Paul Douglas warns us of the dangers of taking counsel from our fears and wishes, instead of the realities in Southeast Asia.

Military historian
S.L.A. MARSHALL

News analyst
HOWARD K. SMITH



Ex-Sec'y of State
JAMES F. BYRNES

Professor
HAROLD C. UREY

WHY ARE WE CALLED YANKEES?

*

THE GREAT GALVESTON HURRICANE
OF 1900



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ROBERT LUCEY



Union head
JOSEPH BEIRNE



College President
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The American

LEGION

Magazine

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LETTERS

TO THE EDITOR

Where were you July 21, 1944 ?

If you were in Guam, you will recognize this date as Liberation Day. Twenty-five years ago.

The times are happier now and this sunny isle is planning spectacular Liberation Day festivities.

Come join the fun, enjoy duty-free shopping, revisit historic battlefields during the 25th anniversary celebration of Guam's Liberation Day. And while you're here, use Guam as your base of operations to revisit other familiar, nearby islands of the Western Pacific. You might also include a trip to the Orient in your itinerary.

Ask your travel agent to arrange a tour. Or, minimize foreign spending by putting the tour together in your own post.

Remember that Guam is a free port. You can bring back \$200 in merchandise and up to one gallon of liquor per adult, duty-free. Make your plans now. Space is limited. Write:

GUAM TOURIST COMMISSION

Rex Wills II, Executive Secretary
P.O. Box 3520 — Agana, Guam, U.S.A.

Guam

U.S.A.

"Where America's Day Begins"

Letters published do not necessarily express the policy of The American Legion. Keep letters short. Name and address must be furnished. Expressions of opinion and requests for personal services are appreciated, but they cannot be acknowledged or answered, due to lack of magazine staff for these purposes. Requests for personal services which may be legitimately asked of The American Legion should be made to your Post Service Officer, or your state (Department) American Legion Hq. Send letters to the editor to: Letters, The American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.

JIM LUCAS' REPORT

SIR: In publishing "What Jim Lucas Told Congress About Vietnam" (July), you have done this nation a great service and, I earnestly hope, passed on a message to every man serving our country in the dirtiest war in history, that he has much more strong support at home than is indicated by the many shriekers and shirkers who tarnish our record of fair play.

The report merits a place in the libraries of every school and college where all potential defenders of our nation can see just how distorted, and even withheld, news can build up false pictures of the basic reasons for the United States, Korea and our other allies standing fast in the determination that small nations shall not be destroyed by Communist doctrines.

CAPT. BART W. GILLESPIE, USNR (Ret.)
Santa Paula, Calif.

SIR: The views and opinions of Jim Lucas relating to conditions, past and present, in Vietnam are based on his keen understanding and knowledge of the Vietnamese and our own servicemen. Known to many as the "Ernie Pyle of Vietnam," he is without doubt one of the outstanding reporters, if not the outstanding reporter, of our present war. His book, "Dateline Vietnam," published in 1966, showed his ability to write what he saw. When appearing before the Congressional Committee, he expressed his views in unmistakable language, there was no equivocation nor double-talk in his statements or answers and that's refreshing. Those who wish to be informed concerning Vietnam should read what he had to say.

LT. GEN. S. T. WILLIAMS, USA (Ret.)
San Antonio, Tex.

SIR: The finest article I have seen on Vietnam. What a pity it could not have been reproduced on TV on something similar to "Meet the Press." It just might have made a lot of hawks out of doves.

JAS. D. MILLIKEN
Fremont, Nebr.

SIR: Thank you for the article. It was most enlightening with respect to what really is going on in Vietnam.

I fail to understand what has happened to good, old-fashioned "patriotism." As a member of the "younger generation," I feel so ashamed sometimes when I see draft cards being burned.

On the other hand, I have had the pleasure of knowing some of our men who have served in Vietnam and my faith is somewhat restored in my generation. I'm so proud of them, their contributions and what they represent.

SHARON MENUEZ
Columbus, Ohio

ADOPTING THE DECLARATION

SIR: "The Story Behind the Adoption of the Declaration of Independence" (July) was most interesting, especially the heroic, yet little-known episode of the perilous ride of Caesar Rodney to cast the deciding vote.

True, that ride is overshadowed by Paul Revere's scamper, but it should bring to the minds of Legionnaires another more recent midnight ride—that of Congressman John Gibson of Georgia to cast the deciding vote for the G.I. Bill of Rights, in 1944.

Both Rodney and Gibson were sick men. Rodney changed horses. Gibson changed from an automobile to an airplane. Both arrived at the last crucial moment. But neither had a Longfellow to immortalize his exploit.

SAM W. REYNOLDS
Omaha, Nebr.

RED NEGOTIATIONS IN KOREA

SIR: Congratulations to you for the excellent and timely article, "The Gloomy Lesson of Korea" (July). Let us hope that it will give us some perspective in the Vietnam peace talks. Perhaps the insight into Communism is even more important.

RICHARD K. PEDU
Cincinnati, Ohio

AGE IS OPPORTUNITY NO LESS THAN YOUTH

SIR: I want to compliment James Warner Bellah on his article "How to Get the Most Out of Growing Older" (July). He writes as though he lived the article. I am doing just that, and enjoying every moment of it. I retired ten years ago at 65, play golf and keep active. He believes as I do: " 'Tis better to wear out than to rust out."

WARD ODENWALD
Folsom, La.

SIR: I enjoyed Mr. Bellah's article very much. All advice and statements he made were truly right.

MRS. JOHN SOBJAK
Niagara, Wis.

AUTHOR SEEKS MARINE HERO INFO

SIR: Any reader having served with Marine Sergeant Lou Diamond at any time in his career can help perpetuate the story of this man in a forthcoming biography. Please write or send tape to:

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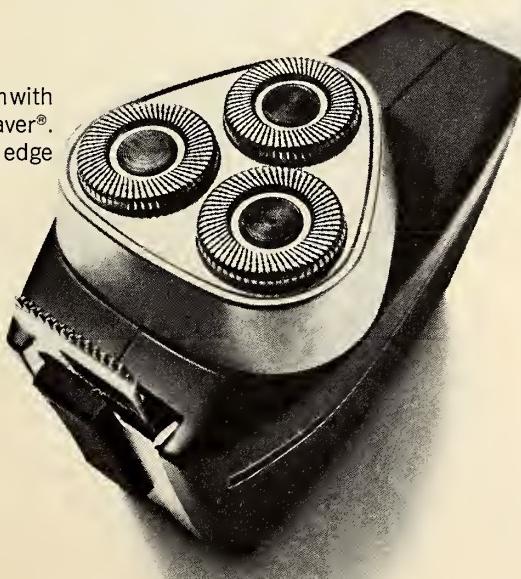
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EDITOR'S CORNER

IKE'S COLLEGE & WEEK

PRESIDENT JOHNSON, then in Hawaii, signed a joint House-Senate Resolution on July 19, that proclaims the week of this Oct. 13 as "Salute to Eisenhower Week." During that week Gen. Eisenhower will be 78.

As a result, Louis E. Schneider, of New York City's Duncan Phyfe Post 1245, American Legion, saw a resolution he'd brought before a Post meeting transformed into a Presidential proclamation. It was early in 1967 that Schneider moved that his Post (composed chiefly of Legionnaires in the furniture business) should ask the Legion, nationally, to mark Gen. Eisenhower's birthday with special celebrations that might raise funds for the brand new Eisenhower College, which is just opening at Seneca Falls, N.Y.

Schneider's resolution moved through the New York state Legion to the Boston National Convention last year, where it was adopted in changed form to urge official recognition of "Salute to Eisenhower Week."

During the winter, supported by the Legion Nat'l Legislative Division, resolutions for a Presidential proclamation were placed in the Senate by Senators Pearson and Morton, and in the House by Reps. Adair, Stratton, Duncan and Hanley. Both houses had passed it in time for the President to sign it on July 19.

The proclamation designates "the calendar week beginning October 13, 1968, as 'Salute to Eisenhower Week'" and calls on "the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities."

The members of Duncan Phyfe Post, the faculty and administration of the new Eisenhower College, and Gen. Eisenhower are in hopes that "appropriate activities" will include gifts to the college, especially for scholarships and completion of its building program. When ground was broken at Seneca Falls three years ago the General said, "I can think of no greater monument to any man than a college bearing his name."

On their golden wedding anniversary, Gen. and Mrs. Eisenhower asked well-wishers to give something to the college instead of to them, if so moved. Asked what she would give the General, Mamie said, "Oh, money for his college."

The Duncan Phyfe Post went to its treasury to put up the first \$100 "Salute to Eisenhower" gift to the college, and its members are doing everything they can to urge other Legion posts to hold special events, during "Salute to Eisenhower Week," that might raise \$100 or so to honor Gen. Eisenhower with a gift to the college.

Eisenhower College is a liberal arts co-educational college. Its first freshman class is just readying to pack up as this magazine goes to press, to journey to the still-rough 265-acre campus on the shores of Lake Cayuga, in Seneca Falls, N.Y.



Sketch of Ike by Schneider that hangs in Eisenhower College at Seneca Falls, N.Y.

Five of the major buildings are up, and a few of the lesser ones.

The college will stay small, about 1,500, and operate four terms around the year. Any student who chooses may graduate in three years. The faculty will concentrate on teaching, not research, and need not constantly be publishing "studies" to survive. Cutthroat competition via grades for admission will be watered down by reserving room in each class for promising C and B students in high school.

ALDEN W. STEVENS

ALDEN W. STEVENS, who wrote our "Seeing Historic America" series, passed away in April. His last travel page on U.S. historic spots appears in this issue. Mr. Stevens was a personal friend who will be missed. He was the field director of the Mobil Travel Guide, an annually revised seven-volume motorists' guide to the United States. A long-time friend of the American Indian, he succeeded Oliver La Farge as President of the Association on American Indian Affairs. He wrote books, articles and TV shows about Indians, their reservations, and our natural and human resources.

Plans are being made to resume our historic travel series, but it will be missing from our pages for a while.

PUZZLE DEPARTMENT

JUST FOR FUN, this month (and we promise not to do it again) we offer a riddle that we don't expect anyone to solve who hasn't seen it before. The point is that all the necessary information is provided, if only you have the right imagination. There's the rub.

Jack and Bill, who loved to solve codes together in college, parted ways and lost all touch for 15 years after graduation. But during the 16th year Bill got a letter from Jack. It gave Jack's current address, and then the cryptic code:

"A,B,
....."

That was all. Bill answered: "I'll say! When can we get together?" What did Jack's message mean? Answer next month (and hold your temper when you read it).

The answer to last month's nasty little anagram "roast mules" is "somersault."

RBP

Remember Your Last Bottle of Coke?

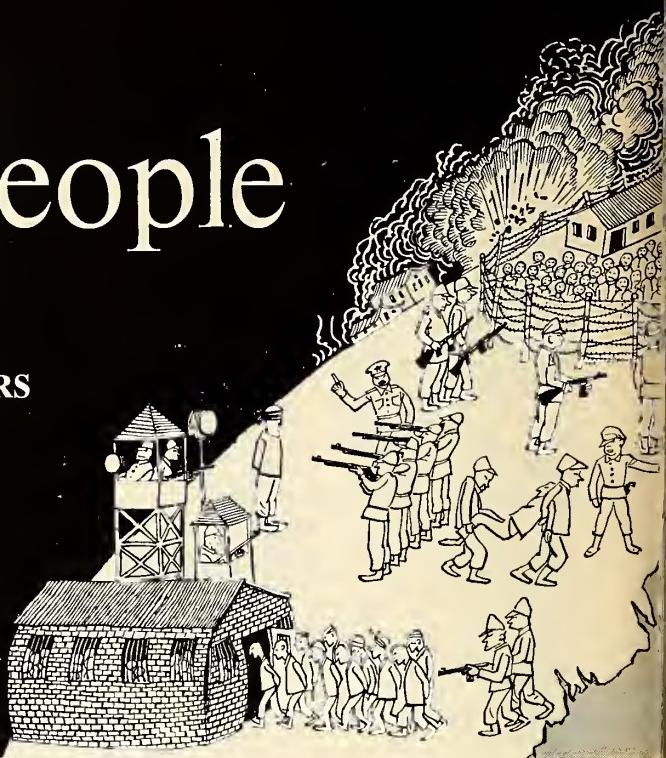
Then don't just sit there. That's the way it is with Coca-Cola. You keep going back for more. And things keep going better. Why not? Ice-cold Coca-Cola has such a great taste... Coke has the taste you never get tired of.



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A Warning on Vietnam *to the* American People

By 130 NATIONAL LEADERS



Editor's Note: On Oct. 26, 1967, a group of 130 Americans, varied in their politics, and representing experienced leadership in many areas of American life, joined together to express their concern for the apparent drift of published sentiment in America toward wishful thinking, and away from the realities, with respect to the war in Vietnam.

Headed by former Presidents Harry S. Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower, and energized by that liberal minded former Senator from Illinois, Paul H. Douglas, the group came together to speak as one on Vietnam because, they felt, the voice of good sense, and quite likely the majority voice of the great American middle, was dangerously muffled and without leadership, or at least adequate expression, amidst all the cries of despair over Vietnam and the widely broadcast appeals for an easy way out.

Every member of the group was a distinguished American. Among them could be found some who, perhaps, had hardly ever agreed on any other major issue before the country.

The original members are listed in full at the end of this article.

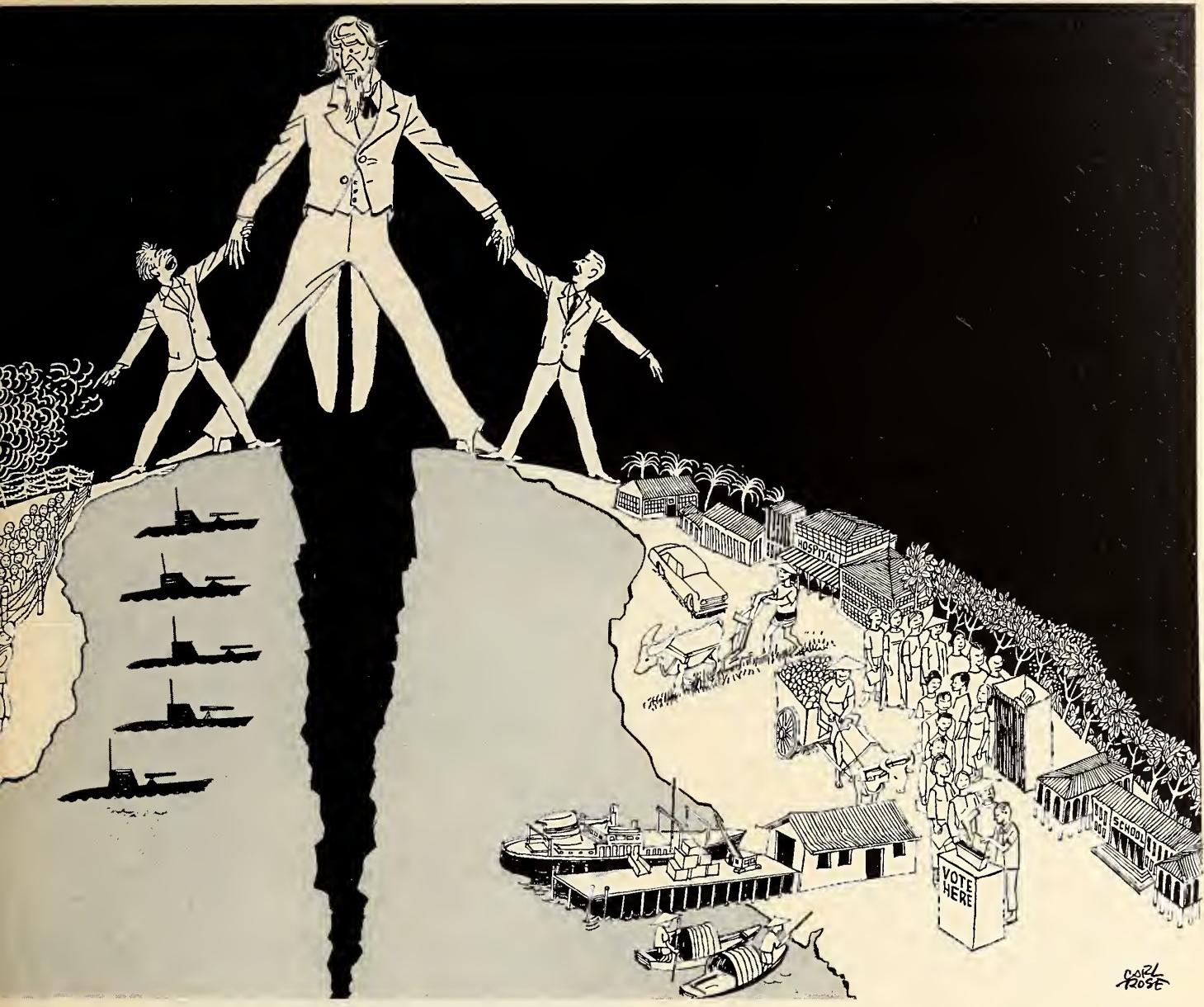
Notable names among them include Dean Acheson and James F. Byrnes (both former Secretaries of State); Archbishop Robert E. Lucey and Rabbis Schulen Rubin and Abraham Hecht; Generals Omar Bradley and Lucius Clay; educators James B. Conant and Dr. Harry

Gideonse; labor leaders George Meany and Joseph Beirne; writers Marc Connelly and Rex Stout, as well as such familiar outstanding Americans as Lewis L. Strauss, Prof. Harold C. Urey, Roscoe Drummond, John Hay Whitney, historians Allan Nevins and S.L.A. Marshall; Mrs. Oswald Lord, Whitelaw Reid, Thomas S. Gates, Dr. Paul Seabury, Jackie Robinson, Howard Lindsay . . . and many others.

Your editor contacted Sen. Douglas, to say that if this distinguished group had something to say to the American people, on which it wanted to speak with one voice, we would make our pages available without editing or interpretation. The article that follows is the manuscript exactly as received from Sen. Douglas, who, we are advised, drafted the actual wording for the group. Our only contribution to it is the title.

The name adopted by the group is The Committee for Peace with Freedom in Vietnam, with offices at 1028 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Phone 202 659-1145. Secretary, Leif Gilstad. It invites expressions of interest, support and voluntary contributions, in the belief that perhaps the majority opinion in this country on Vietnam is "silent" and can find few outlets for being fairly heard, either here or abroad, while either extremist or short-sighted views command the center of the public stage.

R.B.P.



THE UNITED STATES has been fighting an unfortunate but necessary war in Vietnam to convince the world that all people have the right to peace with freedom. Whatever the cost, that war must not be lost at the conference table.

That is the basis of the program of the Citizens Committee for Peace with Freedom in Vietnam, organized in the fall of 1967 under the leadership of Former Presidents Truman and Eisenhower. Leading scholars, writers, war veterans, clergymen, businessmen, labor leaders—men, women and youth—are members of the Committee and share in its purposes and activities. Among the founders are two former National Commanders of The American Legion.

In this article we propose to discuss some of the problems and issues involved in the war in Vietnam, and the hopes and prospects for a settlement which can

bring peace to the peoples of Southeast Asia. The Policy Statement of the Peace with Freedom Committee serves as a starting point. It says:

"We are a group of concerned citizens who seek peace with freedom in Vietnam.

"We do so in the conviction that our own vital national interests are at stake in that troubled land. We are not ashamed to admit that our primary motivation is self-interest—the self-interest of our own country in this shrinking world. America cannot afford to let naked aggression or the suppression of freedom go unchallenged. To Americans, peace and freedom are inseparable.

"Our Committee is national and non-partisan—it is composed of Democrats, Republicans and Independents, and of 'liberals,' 'moderates' and 'conservatives'

drawn from all sections and all sectors of our country.

"We believe in the great American principle of civilian control and a civilian Commander-in-chief. And we strongly support our commitment in Vietnam and the policy of non-compromising, although limited, resistance to aggression. All four of the post-World War II American Presidents—Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson—have proclaimed America's basic purpose of defending freedom. We are not supporters of a President or of an administration; we are supporters of the office of the Presidency.

"As a committee, we shall strive to stay above partisan politics, political personalities and transitory opinion polls. Our concern is not with politics or popularity, but with principle.

"We are opposed to surrender, however camouflaged. Yet nothing we ad-

ILLUSTRATIONS BY CARL ROSE

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE • SEPTEMBER 1968 7

CONTINUED A Warning on Vietnam to the American People

vocate can be interpreted as unnecessarily risking a general war in Asia or a nuclear war in the world. We favor a sensible road between capitulation and the indiscriminate use of raw power.

"We believe that, in this, we speak for the great 'silent center' of American life, the understanding, independent and responsible men and women who have consistently opposed rewarding international aggressors from Adolf Hitler to Mao Tse-tung. And we believe that the 'silent center' should now be heard.

"A great test is taking place in Vietnam—that test is whether or not the rulers of one territory can cheaply and safely impose a government and a political system upon their neighbors by internal subversion, insurrection, infiltration and invasion. These are the tactics of the communist 'wars of liberation' which depend for success upon achieving their goals at an endurable price and a bearable risk.

"Our objective in Vietnam is to make the price too high and the risk too great for the aggressor. This is why we fight.

"Vietnam is a small country and we Americans had little contact with it until after World War II. It still seems isolated and remote to many of us, although all of our Presidents for thirty years have had to concern themselves with our national interests in East Asia. For better perspective, we must turn our sights to the edge of East Asia, that enormous area of peninsulas and islands from Korea and Japan south to Taiwan and the Philippines, then west across Southeast Asia to Burma, then southeast to Malaysia, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand.

"That area contains 370 million people—approximately twice the population of the United States. Each of these nations is different from the others but they have one thing in common—all of them are free from external domination. Will this be true if we abandon Vietnam? Or will Peking and Hanoi, flushed with success, continue their expansionist policy through many other 'wars of liberation,' each conducted at a price which they can endure and a risk which they can bear? We believe they would.

"Never in over a century has there been as much loud and violent opposition expressed in America to a conflict in which our fighting men are heavily and heroically engaged. Our Committee specifically affirms and supports the right of opponents of our national policy to criticize that effort and to offer alternatives consistent with our national interest and security. However, we are concerned that voices of dissent have, thus far, received attention far out of proportion to their actual numbers.

"Our objective as a committee is not to suppress the voices of such opposition. Our objective is to make sure that the majority voice of America is heard—loud and clear—so that Peking and Hanoi will not mistake the strident voices of some dissenters for American discouragement and a weakening of will. And, at the same time, we want to give renewed assurance to our fighting men that their sacrifices are neither in vain nor unappreciated—or unwanted—by the great bulk of their fellow citizens.

"We want the aggressors to know that there is a solid, stubborn, dedicated, bipartisan majority of private citizens in America who approve our country's policy of patient, responsible, determined resistance which is dependent for its success on having the enemy realize that we shall keep the pressure on and not back down, that the peace we insist upon is a peace with freedom and, thus, with honor.

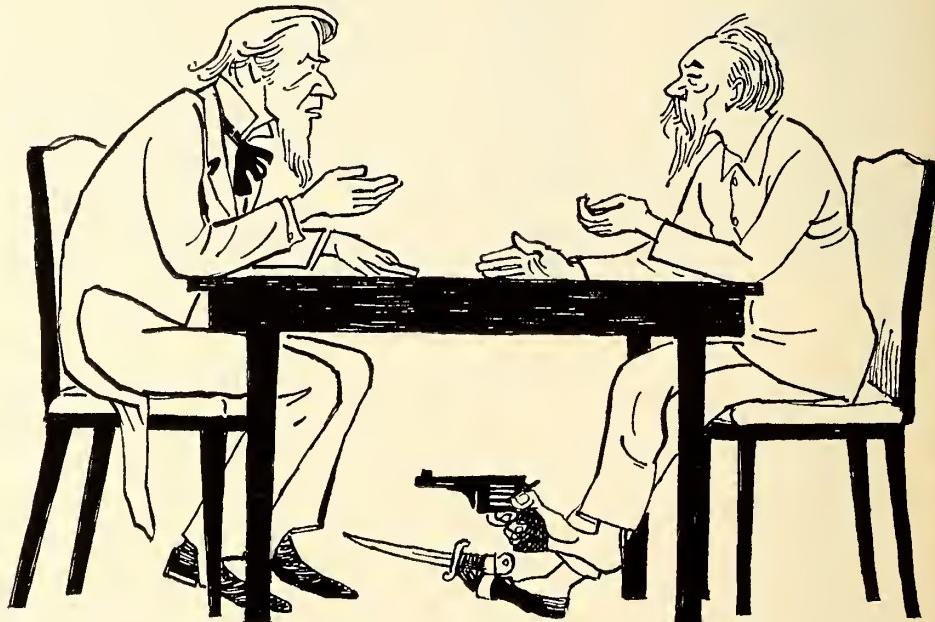
"Today, America is a great world power, shedding its blood and expending its treasure in a distant country for the simple privilege of withdrawing in peace as soon as that country is guaranteed the effective right of self-determination. We

our nation's fundamental commitment to peace with freedom.

"Will you join with us?"

Among the men and women who signed the above statement are 40 scholars, 23 businessmen, 16 writers, six lawyers, six clergymen, six union officials, two students, three former heads of national veterans organizations, some 20 men and women who have served in the Cabinet, in Congress, as ambassadors or in other official capacities for the U.S. Government in various parts of the world.

From the start, the Citizens Committee has worked as an independent, non-partisan group, to research the basic issues which have disturbed the American people. Arguments over why we are in Vietnam at all; how our "security interests" are involved; the legal aspects of our involvement; the facts as to Communist threats in Asia and elsewhere; the pros and cons of our bombing policy; the problems of negotiation and other moves toward peace—these and other questions have had the attention of experts of the Committee as well as many others who have given of their time and



We think of negotiations as the road to peace; Ho Chi Minh, as another way to fight.

ask nothing for ourselves and insist upon nothing for South Vietnam except that it be free to chart its own future, no matter what course it may choose. Surely this is a noble and worthy objective consistent with all that is best in American life and tradition.

"Our Committee has been formed to rally and articulate the support of the concerned, independent-thinking, responsible citizens in America who favor

talent to examine all aspects of this most difficult problem.

Operating in the belief that the American people deserve careful analysis of all the facts, in which all the angles are considered and presented, the Committee has approached the issues objectively rather than to insist on dogmatic positions. The Committee program right at the start was stated in these terms:

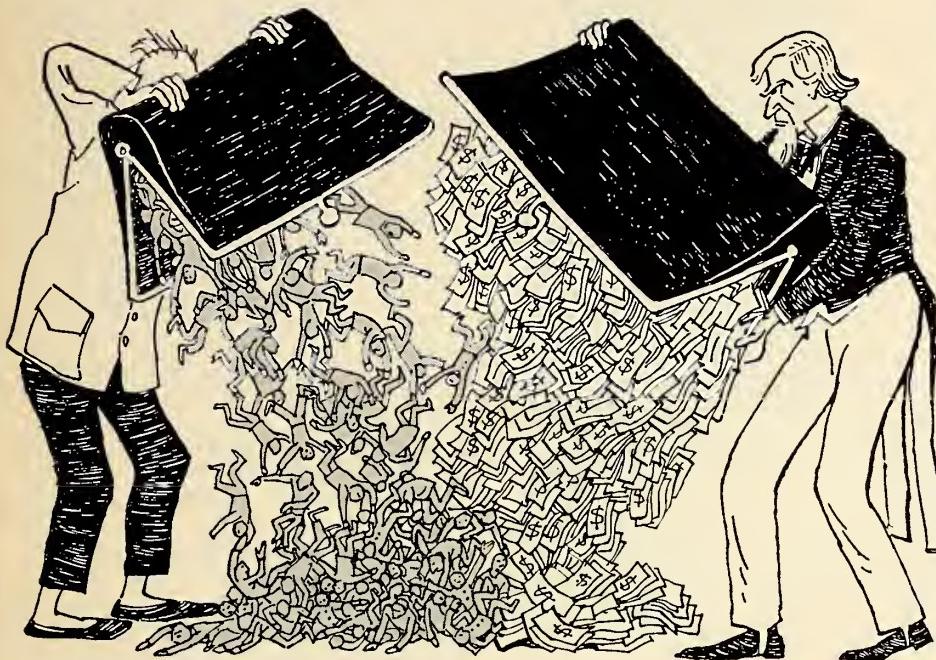
"Our principal activity will be

educational. We plan to inform the American people on the Vietnam situation. And we shall strive to make our material clear, readable and authoritative."

Now, as to some specifics in the areas of concern and controversy. Here are answers to questions which are being constantly raised.

the free world, we believe, in our own self-interest, that our pledges must be kept if friend and foe alike are to know our purpose—peace with freedom. Grave doubt would develop in all parts of the world if we abandoned our guarantees and if we did not stand by our commitments (to 40 nations).

d. Our actions in South Vietnam are



To us an American life is above price; the enemy spends lives as we spend dollars.

Why are we in Vietnam?

a. Under the leadership of all Presidents since World War II, it has been the firm American conviction that aggression must be stopped if Communist subversion is to be contained and another major war averted.

b. South Vietnam, a country we are pledged by treaty to assist, was the victim of Communist aggression and requested our help. Following a series of guerrilla raids and terrorist activities, the North Vietnam Communist Party in 1960 organized the National Liberation Front for the "liberation" of South Vietnam and called for the overthrow of its government. In June 1962, a majority of the International Control Commission, established under the 1954 Geneva agreement, reported that "there is sufficient evidence to show beyond reasonable doubt" that aggression was being committed by North Vietnam.

In late 1964 and early 1965, units of the North Vietnamese regular army expanded their infiltration into South Vietnam; the Saigon government seemed on the verge of collapse; U.S. military advisers were attacked; American ships were attacked in the Tonkin Gulf—and the U.S. decision was taken to send in armed forces and to bomb targets in the north.

c. Having accepted the leadership of

no different in purpose from our efforts elsewhere in the world, from Greece to Korea, from Berlin to Iran—including the aid we provided in rebuilding a Europe shattered by World War II.

How are our "security interests" affected by the troubles of a little country in Southeast Asia?

America cannot, in today's world, find national security in a world torn by violence and aggression. Our national interests therefore are involved whenever or wherever the peace of the world is endangered.

Naturally, the United States cannot and should not rush in as policeman or partisan at every sign of trouble between nations; but, as the leader of the free world, its duty is to help prevent a disastrous conflict, or lend its strength to its friends when they are threatened with extinction—and particularly when a chain reaction can swallow up a vast area of the free world.

One could argue that a weak, unstable little country like South Vietnam, with its 16 million people, is not worth the struggle, but the evidence strongly suggests that take-over of South Vietnam by the Communists of North Vietnam and/or China could easily endanger the independence of countries numbering 300 million people, from Japan to Aus-

tralia. World War III could be the result.

The point is clear from comments by General V. Nguyen Giap, who was leader of North Vietnam's forces in the victory over the French and is the current commander of North Vietnam's forces:

"South Vietnam," General Giap has said, "is the model for the national liberation movements in our time. If the special warfare that the U.S. imperialists are testing in South Vietnam is overcome, this means it can be defeated everywhere in the world."

Some people are calling this a "most immoral war." What is your answer?

War is indeed cruel, barbarous and wasteful, with innocent people too often among the victims. Many acts of war are immoral.

Is the Vietnam War called immoral because we are involved at all? That implies that we have no business saving South Vietnam from disaster, and that our commitments have no moral force.

Is the war called immoral because of the way it is being fought? No one regrets more than we when civilians are bombed or burned by napalm, and the justification does not satisfy many—that mistakes are made by bombers no matter how careful they are; that fighting guerrillas is a difficult, dirty business in which fighters and bystanders are often indistinguishable. These are the grim and unfortunate effects of war, as our forces seek to interfere with infiltration of men and material in efforts to save the lives of American and allied troops.

In brief, actions in war are often immoral; whether the war in question is immoral becomes a matter of judgment —whether it be the American Civil War, the Crusades, the two World Wars, the Korean War or any other.

By what legal right are we engaged in an undeclared war in Vietnam?

The legal basis for American involvement may be summarized as follows:

a. South Vietnam has the inherent right of self-defense against armed attack. It is the victim of such attack instigated and supported by North Vietnam in violation of the 1954 Geneva Accords which, among other things, partitioned Vietnam at the 17th parallel. Such violation is claimed because North Vietnam ordered thousands of armed cadre to remain in the south in violation of the accords; and because, beginning in 1959, Hanoi began substantial infiltration of fighting men into the south (an estimated 10,000 from 1959 to 1961; 13,000 in 1962, with at least 40,000 by the end of 1964, when whole units of regular North Vietnamese troops began to appear; at least 20 North Vietnamese regiments have been identified). The Legal Committee of the International



Mao Tse-tung laid down Reds' strategy for a permanent revolutionary struggle long ago. He is committed to this 'strategy.'

CONTINUED A Warning on Vietnam to the American People

Control Commission (India, Canada and Poland) declared in 1962 that there was infiltration into the South—Poland not voting with the others.

b. The United States has the legal right to participate in the collective defense of South Vietnam at the request of its government. The United States is obligated by the SEATO Treaty of 1954 to respond to an armed attack against South Vietnam; the U.S. response until early 1965 was to strengthen its military advisory group; since then the buildup of U.S. forces has grown to the half million mark.

c. The Tonkin Gulf resolution adopted by Congress in 1964 with just two votes in opposition provided that the U.S. is prepared to take all necessary steps, including the use of armed force, to assist any member or protocol state in SEATO (which includes South Vietnam). This resolution has been the subject of much controversy, particularly in the Senate, over the interpretation of the Administration that it has given the President a free hand in escalating the war.

d. Under the Constitution the President, holding prime responsibility for the conduct of foreign relations, has broad powers which for 170 years have meant the right to deploy American forces abroad and commit them to military operations when he deems such action is necessary to maintain the security and defense of the United States—language which is interpreted broadly. This power has been exercised at least 125 times without prior congressional authorization, including the Korean War.

What evidence do you have that China is a threat? Some people argue that Hanoi and the Vietcong are puppets of Peking. Do you agree?

No one can say with certainty how great the threat of Red China is. However, its possession of nuclear weapons, its actions over the years in Korea, India and elsewhere, its row with Russia, its continuing assistance to North Vietnam, and its own internal difficulties combine to create an atmosphere of doubt and distrust as to its purposes.

The following words of Lin Piao, China's defense minister and possible heir to Mao's mantle, seem to be symptomatic of the attitude:

"Since World War II," Lin Piao has said, "U.S. imperialism has stepped into the shoes of German, Japanese and Italian fascism, and has been trying to build a great American empire by dominating and enslaving the world. It is the most rabid aggressor in human history and the most ferocious common enemy of the people of the world. Every people or country that wants revolution, independence and peace cannot but direct the spearhead of its struggle against U.S. imperialism."

The record is clear that China has maintained constant pressure on Hanoi to press forward with insurrection and to rebuff attempts at negotiation. And here is a detail worth considering: Of 40 "wars" since V-J Day, 14 were in Asia or its perimeter, and involved directly or indirectly the Chinese Communists.

As to the second half of the question, Hanoi appears to be playing off Red China and Soviet Russia against each

other, getting help from both, creating a belief in many quarters that North Vietnam does not propose to be dominated by anyone: And the Vietcong (Communist guerrillas in the South) is clearly the direct agent of North Vietnam.

It may be that Red China is as realistic as Soviet Russia seems to be in avoiding open conflict with the United States. We have to hope so, but miscalculations are easy. And there can be no doubt that China views the Vietnam War as an invaluable vehicle for the promotion of whatever designs she may have in Southeast Asia.

Some Asian experts believe that if South Vietnam falls, other nations would have to accommodate to the predominance of Hanoi and Peking. On the other hand, a Communist setback might cause Mao and his faction to fade.

Do anti-war demonstrations and other evidences of dissent hamper the conduct of the war?

The Peace with Freedom policy statement declares: "Our Committee specifically affirms and supports the right of opponents of our national policy to criticize that effort and to offer alternatives consistent with our national interest and security." That statement, and the right of free speech, are at the heart of the American system.

The Committee statement adds: "However, we are concerned that voices of dissent have, thus far, received attention far out of proportion to their actual numbers."

(Continued on page 50)

(Readers may find this series of value on future motor trips or of interest to students of American history. We suggest you clip and save each as it appears.)

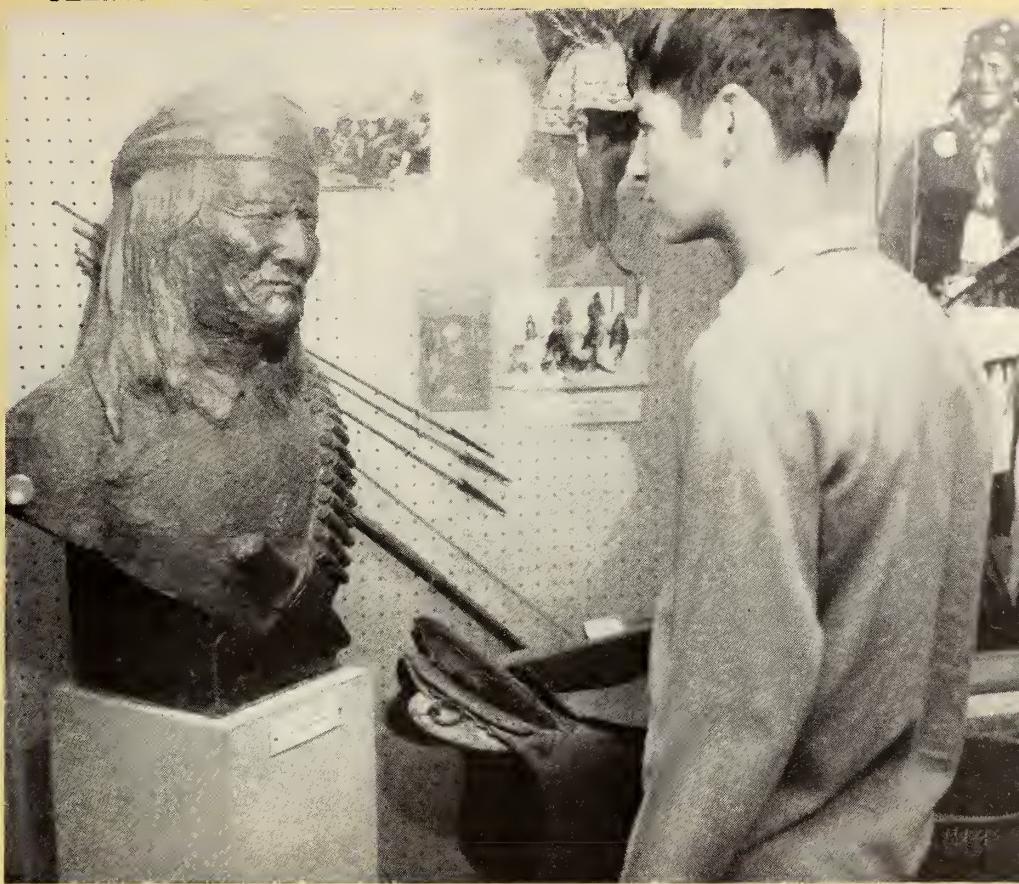
By ALDEN STEVENS
Field Director, Mobil Travel Guide

ON JANUARY 8, 1969, Fort Sill, the 95,000-acre Army Missile and Artillery Center at Lawton, Okla.—80 miles southwest of Oklahoma City—will be 100 years old.

Established by Gen. Philip H. Sheridan as a post to subdue hostile Indians, many of the early buildings are preserved and there are 48 marked historic sites in the vicinity. The historical importance of this post has never been forgotten by the Army and the early buildings are carefully maintained, making it an exceptionally interesting historic area.

Among the remaining stone buildings are the Old Post, the Old Post Chapel, the corral, the Commandant's House, the old guardhouse (now a museum) and several others. The site of the old prison is also in the complex, but only the floor is still visible.

Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman was very nearly assassinated by an Indian at the Commandant's House, also called



Bust of Geronimo in Fort Sill museum, where many Apache items are on view.



the Sherman House. Geronimo, the famous Apache chief, was under military control here from 1894 until his death by pneumonia in 1909. He was fairly free, was allowed to visit and star as an attraction at fairs and shows, which he enjoyed, and was put in the guardhouse only to sober him up after he had had too much to drink, which apparently was as often as he could manage it. He is buried in the Apache cemetery on the grounds.

The Chapel, one of the oldest houses of worship still in use in Oklahoma, is an ivy-covered stone building with a fireplace, fine pews and a reed organ.

There is a museum, partly in the old guardhouse, partly in McLain Hall. The two buildings are connected by Cannon Walk, and the old stone corral is nearby.

While in Lawton, don't miss the Museum of the Great Plains at 601 Ferris Ave. This regional museum has exhibits on Indians, the fur trade, the cattle industry and the history of the area, includ-

ing the land rush days, an Oklahoma phenomenon during which Lawton itself was settled.

Just west of Fort Sill is the Wichita Mountain National Wildlife Refuge, with longhorn cattle, buffalo, elk and deer, as well as lakes and camping and picnic sites.

At Anadarko, 40 miles to the north, is Indian City, with its reconstructions of Indian villages. Dance ceremonies are



held here each summer. Here, too, is the Southern Plains Indian Museum and Crafts Center operated by the Indian

Arts & Crafts Board, which has good exhibits on Plains Indian life, as well as arts and crafts.

1968 Motel and Restaurant Info:

Excellent—Ramada Inn, 601 N. 2 St., 1 mile north on U.S. 277. 102 A/C rooms, pool. Restaurant, private club. (405) 355-7155. **Excellent**—Lawtonian Hotel and Cabanas, 4th & E Sts. on U.S. 62, 277 and 281. 200 A/C rooms, pool. Restaurant, private club. (405) 355-5000. **Very Good**—Holiday Inn, 3134 Cache Rd., 2 miles northwest on U.S. 62. 120 A/C rooms, pool. Restaurant, private club. (405) 355-1682. (There are other good accommodations and restaurants in Lawton and in nearby cities. See Mobil Travel Guide to the Southwest and South Central Area.)

Your appreciation of any historic area is enhanced if you read about it first. "Oklahoma, A Guide to the Sooner State," one of the American Guide series that was thoroughly revised in 1957, has a good brief summary of Fort Sill. Ask your librarian for other references.

This is the last of this series that **ALDEN STEVENS** wrote before his death last April.



The Great Galveston

By
LYNWOOD MARK RHODES

EACH YEAR, ONE or more hurricanes draw a bead on our Eastern and Gulf coasts. These angry storms from the tropics bring enough wind, rain and tide so that any one of them alone (wind, rain *or* tide) can scatter death and destruction along a path from 15 or 20 to more than 100 miles wide.

Today, hurricane watches by weather satellites and hurricane-hunting planes feed information for radio and television warnings that rob these great storms of much of their surprise.

But back in 1900 this was not so. Warning networks and technological advances were still scientific dreams; Americans survived as best they could, usually through a mixture of guesswork, common sense and word-of-mouth. Sometimes that wasn't enough. Of the 13,500 persons killed by hurricanes in the United States since 1900, nearly half of them died in the single storm which roared out of the Gulf of Mexico to hit Galveston, Tex., with its full force on Saturday, Sept. 8. It was a catastrophe that stands as the worst recorded natural disaster ever to strike the North American continent.

Actually, Galveston couldn't say it hadn't been warned. In the "Ladies' Birthday Almanac," issued in January

1900, from Chattanooga, Tenn., Prof. Andrew Jackson DeVoe predicted that on September 9th "a great cyclone will form over the Gulf, causing very heavy rains from the 10th to 12th." His prediction caused few raised eyebrows, even fewer twinges of anxiety. Indeed, on Friday, Sept. 7, 1900, a hurricane was the furthest thing from the minds of most Galvestonians.

Storms that had made tidewater flow over Galveston's low-lying sandspit had struck many times. They were casually known as "overflows." The most recent one had been in 1875. None had been serious. The news that Friday of American involvement in China's Boxer Rebellion and about Carry Nation's hatchet-chopping saloon forays made far more interesting reading. If residents gave a thought to the weather at all, they hoped that the warm, sunny days of the past several weeks would hold though the waning "high" season, a not unnatural wish for a city that thrived on sunbathers as much as it did on shipping.

The city's location was ideal for either. Stretching southwest to northeast two miles off the Texas coast, but connected to it by three railway bridges and a wagon bridge, Galveston boasted fine, white beaches on its Gulf side. Special summertime excursion fares brought vacationers by train from as far away as the Midwest. A deep-water harbor on the bay side allowed ocean-going vessels to load on cotton and wheat for

distant world markets. In 1900, the two-pronged advantage paid off handsomely. With 37,000 inhabitants, Galveston was the state's fourth largest city and its wealthiest. Among U.S. cities of its size only Providence, R.I., had more money.

But Galveston Island—30 miles long, one to three miles wide—had its drawbacks, too. Weatherman Isaac Cline had memorized them as carefully as he had each new gray hair that cropped out on his head. As forecaster in the local bureau for 11 years, he knew that the city's faulty topography, a glorified sandbar really, was potentially dangerous. What disturbed him most of all was the island's elevation. At its highest point, it nosed out of the water only 15 feet. In the city, located at the island's eastern tip, this figure dwindled to a mere 8.7 feet. Cline counted only two consolations. Virtually all homes, his own included, were high and dry, built stilt-like with their first floors above the 1875 overflow mark of 8.2 feet. To prevent a recurrence of the disastrous fire that swept the city in 1885, most homes had slate roofs, a safety measure stemming from a new building code that outlawed wooden shingles. Just the same, the 38-year-old Cline worried about Galveston's precarious perch on the sand.

A message from the central Weather Bureau office in Washington, D.C., on Sept. 4, certainly hadn't helped matters. It was terse and exasperatingly short on
(Turn to page 14)



Hurricane of 1900

An account of the 18 hours when Galveston, Texas, was battered in the worst recorded natural disaster ever to strike the North American continent.



The force of the hurricane, depicted by artist who caught, in this scene, the helplessness of man, animal and machine before the storm's fury. At worst point, Galveston Island was completely submerged, with only her buildings standing out of the waves.

The Great Galveston Hurricane of 1900

details: "Tropical storm disturbance moving northward over Cuba." Unknown to Cline, the storm was almost a week old by that time. After raking Antigua in the Caribbean during the last days of August, it had moved off Puerto Rico, then westward toward Haiti, following a typical hurricane track, its winds revolving in a familiar counter-clockwise fashion. But news traveled slowly in 1900. The Weather Bureau culled its information from shore-based stations. For all practical purposes, disturbances at sea were "lost" until they neared land.

At 10:20 a.m., Wednesday, Sept. 5, Cline received a second report. Washington wired him that the storm had now passed over Cuba and was continuing due north. By Thursday morning, it had snapped telegraph wires and caused heavy rains at Key West, heading up-coast toward Tampa and Pensacola. Storm flags soon flapped from Port Eads, La., to Hatteras on the Atlantic. That afternoon the storm veered from Florida's West Coast to head west into the Gulf.

"I do not like to speak of anything outside the log record," Captain Halsey of the Cromwell Line steamer *Louisiana* said later, in telling of being caught by the hurricane as it swung due west, "but I think the wind was blowing at the rate of more than 100 miles an hour. When the center passed us, we were about half-way across the Gulf and the sea it raised was so severe that we hove to from 12 to 3 o'clock. The barometer had fallen to the remarkable figure of 28.75."

By daybreak on Friday, the 7th, the storm was southeast of New Orleans. Washington telegraphed Cline of its new position. He immediately climbed to the roof of the Levy Building, which housed the weather office, and hoisted two signal flags. One, red background with black center, meant that Galveston could expect a severe blow; the other, a white pennant, promised that winds would come from the northwest, a calculation made by Washington officials who figured that the storm would probably move into Louisiana or Texas somewhere east of the island.

Cline knew that something was amiss in the Gulf without being told. All Friday afternoon he watched "long swells break on the beach with ominous roaring, building up a tide above the average height." At times, he saw unusually large numbers of seabirds and gulls overhead, flying inland. Then when wispy, thin cirrus clouds gave way to cumulus, dark and heavy with rain, he began to suspect



In the calm after the storm, Galveston appeared as "a vast battlefield." In rail yard, 20-ton

MONBERG



"A city of the dead." Hundreds of bodies gathered from the streets and beach were tossed upon a barge to be carried out and thrown into the sea.

the worst. So did the other two members of his staff—his younger brother, Joseph, who served as chief clerk; and John Blagden, a Memphis meteorologist on temporary assignment in the Galveston office. The way the wind was "cutting up didoes and blowing every which way" alarmed the younger Cline. He decided to pass up dinner that evening, even though the barometer was steady, and complete the daily weather map which

Galveston furnished to the inland cities.

The night staff of the Galveston News also worked late, putting the final touches to Saturday's morning edition. Most of page one was devoted to political news, in particular the mud-slinging presidential contest between McKinley and William Jennings Bryan. There was little mention of the storm churning in the Gulf, except for a sketchy report stuck away on page ten which told of



freight cars were tossed ajumble by the winds and tracks were washed out by the waters.

high winds and rains off the Louisiana coast, moving northwestward. One reporter, his curiosity aroused, strolled outside and peered up at the sky over Galveston. When he returned to his desk he added a short paragraph at the bottom of the story before giving it to the printers to set in type.

"At midnight, the moon was shining brightly and the sky was not as threatening as earlier in the night," he casually noted. "The weather bureau had no late advices as to the storm's movements and it may be that the tropical disturbance has changed its course or spent its force before reaching Texas."

Unfortunately, he was about as wrong as a man could be.

It was 1 a.m., Saturday, Sept. 8, when Joseph Cline finished the map, mailed it at the post office to make certain that it left on the early-morning train, and walked to his room at his brother's house, four blocks from the beach. But he couldn't sleep. Thoughts of the storm pestered him, especially the higher-than-usual tide. Three hours later, still awake, he got out of bed and went to the bedroom window.

"In some obscure way," he said later. "I sensed that the waters of the Gulf

WEATHER BUREAU—NATIONAL ARCHIVES

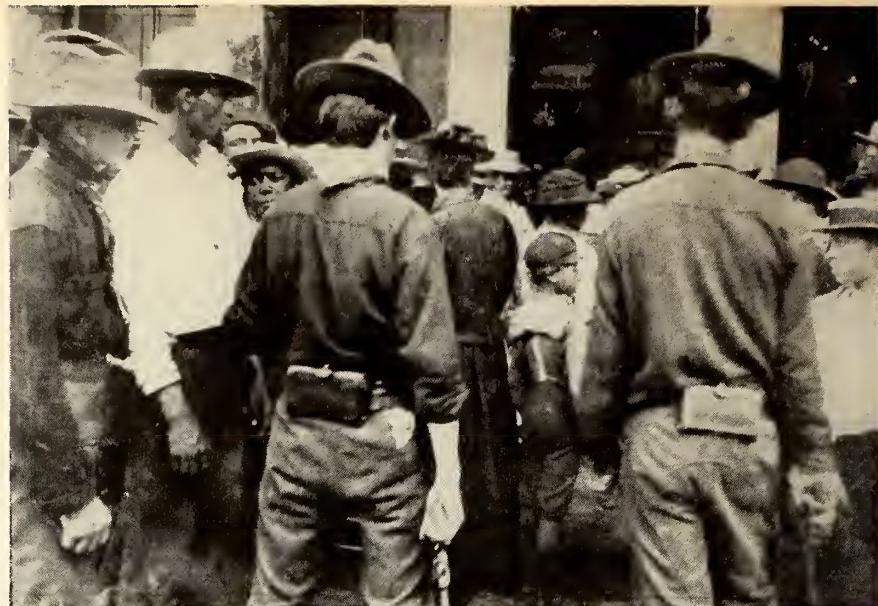


Levelled area, 18 blocks long, 6 blocks wide, was, before the storm, a solidly built and thickly settled section. Nearly half of the city's residences—over 3,000 homes—were demolished, and the site looked like "a lumberyard strewn with furniture."

The Great Galveston Hurricane of 1900

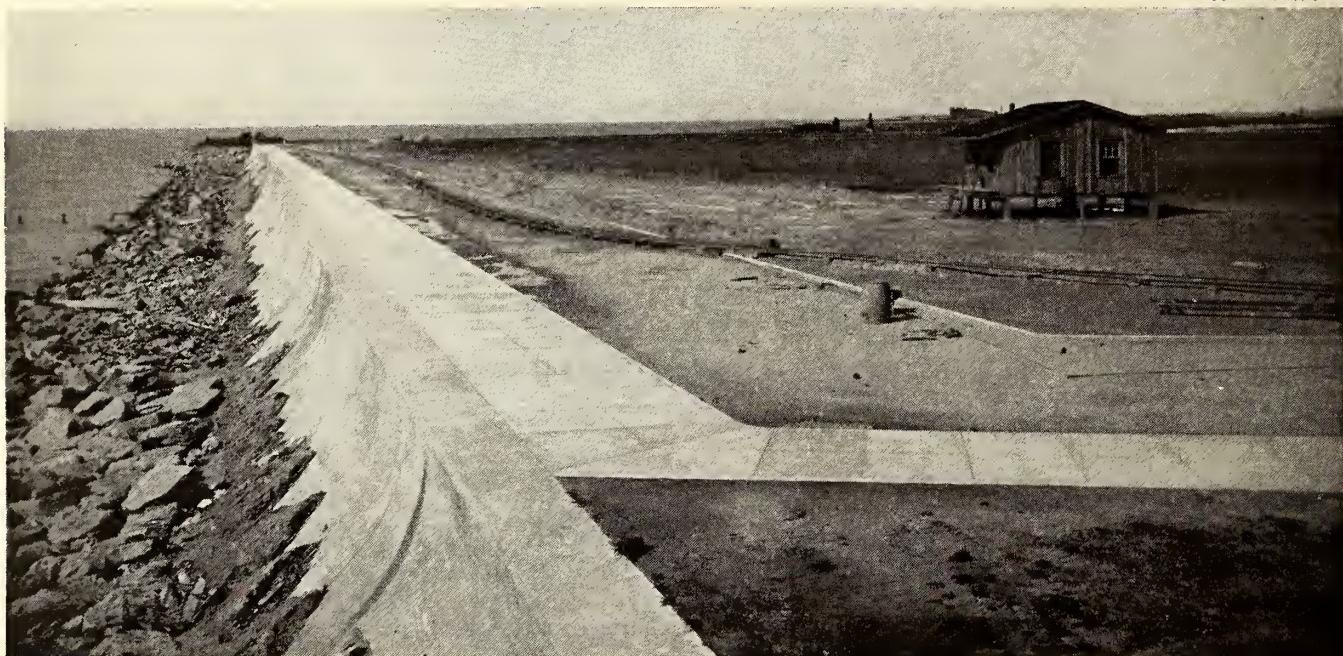
were already over our backyard."

They were. Several inches of salty sea-water covered the entire yard. R. B. Spangler, night telegraph editor of the News, also saw the creeping tide. But it had happened before. He wasn't really alarmed even after wading three blocks through knee-deep water to reach his front steps. Isaac Cline was, though. Normally, a tide will fall if winds blow against it, and the winds at the beach this morning blew seaward out of the north-northwest at 15 miles per hour. Yet, instead of falling, the tide was rising rapidly. "The storm swells were increasing in magnitude and frequency," he wrote years later, looking back at that



Four days after the disaster, Galveston was placed under martial law and militia was brought in to halt looting and bring order to the distressed city.

CULVER PICTURES



To protect itself against future disasters, Galveston constructed this 6-mile-long seawall, which proved its worth in later storms.

day, "telling me as plainly as though it was a written message that a great danger was approaching."

He promptly wired Washington of the strange phenomenon. "Unusually heavy swells from the southeast, intervals one to five minutes, overflowing low places south portion of city three to four blocks from beach." He reread the message, thought a moment, then scribbled another sentence: "Such high water with opposing winds never observed previously."

In 1900, hurricane warnings were issued only by the central Washington office. Cline had always obeyed the strictly enforced rule, but now he realized there wasn't time to ask the national forecaster for a formal warning. The ground under his own house stood

at 5.2 foot elevation. That meant a tide well in excess of five feet was already flowing. If the two opposites continued, the north wind would pile water on Galveston from the bay side while the storm tide pushed it ashore from the Gulf. Cline decided to act on his own initiative. Harnessing his horse to a two-wheeled sulky, he raced along the beach from one end of town to the other, reining up short only long enough to tell everyone he saw to move out, to go to higher ground at the center of the city. Ungraciously, he told late summer vacationers to pack up and head for home. The Paul Revere-like ride continued throughout the morning until his voice was hoarse from shouting above the wind, actually a gale by now.

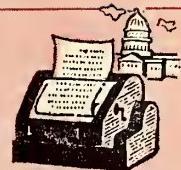
Many persons took him at his word,

and moved out. Others shook their heads in disbelief. The peculiar tide was just another overflow, nothing to worry about. It would soon recede. Besides, the scene at the beach was grand. The crashing waves and bursting clouds of spray frequently left the beach almost bare of water; then, as if gathering force anew, they swept in, rolling several feet high, to lap at the streetcar tracks and to gush water into the nearest avenue. Adelbert Beecher, a Pullman car conductor aboard the morning train from Houston, reached the beach about 11 a.m., just as the two-block-long Pagoda bathing pavilion shuddered, weaved crazily on its stilt foundation and fell into the Gulf. By noon the waves, some as high as 20 feet, were leaping over the

(Continued on page 44)

DATELINE WASHINGTON

MINIMUM ANNUAL INCOME COMING? COST OF RETIREMENT. A WORLD WEATHER WATCH.



The negative income tax--under which every U.S. citizen is guaranteed a minimum annual income--is slowly but steadily gaining positive strength in the ranks of intellectual leadership.

The concept, authored by Prof. Milton Friedman, University of Chicago, an economist who served as an adviser to Barry Goldwater, has attained the signed support of more than 1,000 academic economists over the country.

Under the negative income tax scheme, the U.S. Government would make up the difference between the actual income of a poor family and the subsistence living standard established by federal fiat. Work incentives are tied into the Friedman plan. In addition to the economists, support for the negative income tax has been expressed by the Poor People's Campaign, the United Auto Workers and some Congressional liberals. The next Congress may have to confront this issue.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that for a retired, self-supporting couple living in a big city, a moderate standard of living can be maintained with a budget of just over \$4,000 per year. Problem is, the Bureau finds, that the average income of such a couple actually runs about \$200 a year below such a budget.

The average couple that the BLS has in mind is a husband, 65 or older and wife, who are self supporting, living independently, enjoying fairly good health, benefiting from Medicare and living in a mortgage-free house.

Biggest expense item for the average retired couple, according to BLS, is food--approximately one-fourth of the entire annual budget. Next comes rent. The Bureau stresses that such a budget for a moderate living standard would carry the retired couple through a year, above the subsistence level, but that in no way does it represent an "ideal" way of living.

President Johnson has issued an order to his federal chiefs calling in effect for more talk about the weather so that more can be done about it.

In an official memo to the agency heads of state, commerce, defense, interior, transportation, atomic energy, space and science, the President specified that a forum for consultation be set up in order to coordinate U.S. cooperation in a global program sponsored by the World Meteorological Organization.

The World Weather Watch will constitute one of the most complex and far-reaching scientific and technological undertakings ever attempted on an international scale. Objectives of the monitoring system will be to provide better understanding of the atmosphere, earlier warnings of severe storms, increased safety for air and sea travel, benefits to industry and agriculture, and improved land and water management.

PEOPLE AND QUOTES

JUSTICE DEGRADED

"Undue consideration for the rights of repeating offenders and overindulgence in legal technicalities and evasions, of benefit only to lawbreakers, degrade the very ideal of justice for all citizens." FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

BUSINESS' PART

"I fear that the slogan, 'Business can do it,' has become something of an incantation. We seem to be saying, 'Business can do it, or heaven help us.' Under Sec'y of Commerce Howard Samuels.

RED VIEW OF U.S.

"The state (U.S.) which has made violence its basic law is playing now with the lives of political leaders. It is a disintegrating society." Soviet Communist Party Leader Brezhnev.

GARBAGE PERIL?

"Our efforts to obtain clean air and water will have a hard time keeping pace with threats from a new source of pollution. The next decade may find us buried in our own garbage." William Deason, member, Interstate Commerce Commission.

URBAN TRANSPORTATION

"In today's world—even more in tomorrow's—any urban transportation system designed to do no more than move passengers and products from place to place is a failure, no matter how magnificently it performs that function." Sec'y of Transportation Alan S. Boyd.

A BETTER LIFE

"If we are inspiring people to demand a better life, we are only lighting the same fires of hope which have brought millions of immigrants to this nation." Vincent T. Wasilewski, president, Nat'l Assoc. of Broadcasters.



Opposing Views by Congressmen on The Question ...

DO WE HAVE TOO

If by "CONSUMER PROTECTION" is meant an ever-increasing degree of government interference in the free marketplace, then I submit that we already have more than enough of that particular commodity.

Certainly, government has a role to play in protecting the consumer. On both federal and state levels, we must and do have regulations governing weights and measures; we must and do have laws protecting against hazards to health and safety; we must and do have laws safeguarding consumer rights against fraudulent and deceptive practices in the marketplace. But a blanket endorsement of some vague, undefined notion of "consumer protection" contains the hidden threat of smothering consumer freedom of choice and stifling the priceless competitive initiative that has made the American consumer marketplace the envy of the world.

Yet, the so-called professional consumerist does not see a dynamic marketplace that has flourished on the basis of a free exchange between private initiative and consumer preference. Instead, he sees a harmful proceeding in which the businessman—a wolf lurking in the marketplace jungle—is about to pounce upon the consumer—a guileless, unprotected Little Red Riding Hood.

As a housewife as well as a Member of Congress, I for one can argue from firsthand experience that this view of the consumer marketplace is unrealistic. Indeed, for all the complexities of the modern supermarket, the American housewife remains her own best protector.

She is certainly better able to protect herself and her family's interest where the action is, in the marketplace, than she would be were her choices limited by marketing judgments handed down from faceless,

unseen, self-appointed "protectors" operating out of Washington, D.C.

Government's proper role and responsibility in an increasingly complex marketplace is to (1) do a better job of enforcing laws already on the books; and (2) encourage the expansion and updating of comprehensive, effective programs of consumer education.

Business must close the irritant gap between itself and the public. Instead of letting a particular industry problem fester, it is vital that businessmen anticipate such problems and deal with them before the need arises for legislation and regulatory action.

Finally, there is the role and responsibility of the consumer. Our entire system, political as well as economic, is structured on the principle that the citizen-consumer is capable of speaking for himself.

Under our political system, the citizen speaks through choice at the polls.

Under our economic system, the consumer speaks through choice in the marketplace.

And in the last analysis, it is this right to free choice that has been and remains the consumer's greatest protection under our American economic system.

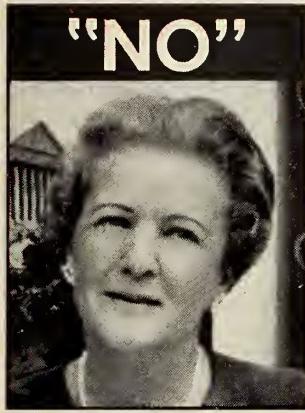


Rep. Catherine May (R-Wash.)
4th District

Catherine May

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this big

MUCH CONSUMER PROTECTION?



Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan
(D-Mo.)

3rd District

protective "consumerism."

This includes a long catalogue of landmark consumer laws: the Pesticides Regulatory Act of 1954—the first to protect us from extremely dangerous compounds of DDT and other poisons; the Poultry Products Inspection Act of 1957, the first law for compulsory federal inspection for wholesomeness of all poultry sold in interstate commerce; the Food Additives Act of 1958, which for the first time required pre-testing for safety of the vast array of new chemicals then being used in and on food products; the Drug Safety Act of 1962, which closed the door to the possibility of an American tragedy of limbless or deformed children such as occurred in Europe as a result of the use of thalidomide; the Automobile Safety Act of 1966—a perfect example of senseless bitter opposition by an industry which could have, but didn't, achieve its own reforms; the Fair Packaging Act of 1966, to enable consumers to make price-quantity comparisons in the supermarkets; and the Consumer Credit Protection Act of 1968, which contained the first federal truth in

IN THE 16 YEARS in which I have served in the United States House of Representatives, specializing in consumer legislation, I do not recall a single important advance in the field of consumer-protection law which was not bitterly opposed at the time of its introduction, and in Committee hearings, as a completely unnecessary piece of over-

lending and truth in credit advertising laws, the first federal restrictions on garnishment, and the first federal anti-extortion and loan-shark racketeering statute.

Could we get along without these laws and similar statutes enacted in recent years? We got along without them for a very long time—because of attacks made up about the proposals as being unnecessary, over-protective and anti-business.

As Chairman of a House Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs, I am certainly not "anti-business," having come to Congress following a career in the business field myself, and believing deeply in the strength and uniqueness of the American system of free competitive enterprise. But the desires of a particular business firm to increase its profits or cut its costs must always be placed secondary to the protection of the public from unfair, unsafe, unscrupulous or deceptive practices. Where these practices exist in any industry, not only the consumer but every legitimate firm in that industry is victimized by bad practices of the worst competitors.

Laws enacted to meet consumer needs at one point can quickly become obsolete and destructive as time goes on if the laws are not brought up to date. The Cosmetic Law, passed 30 years ago, is now obsolete. It is "over-protective"—but not of the consumer. This is true of many of our consumer laws today.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Leonor K. Sullivan".



I have read in The American Legion Magazine for September the arguments in PRO & CON: Do We Have Too Much Consumer Protection?

IN MY OPINION WE DO HAVE
DO NOT HAVE TOO MUCH CONSUMER PROTECTION.

SIGNED _____

ADDRESS _____

TOWN _____ STATE _____

You can address any Representative c/o U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515; any Senator c/o U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.

issue, fill out the "ballot" and mail it to him. →

By PAUL DITZEL
and
R. B. PITKIN

IN JULY, ON THESE PAGES, James Warner Bellah remarked that a retired person need never be bored, if for no other reason than that there's more fascinating stuff to be found in one's public library than one can ever read.

Indeed there is. In fact, of all the millions of things to be pursued on your library shelves, if you have the time, the single little question of why Americans are called Yankees is patiently waiting to have something new added to "explanations" that are still dubious after a couple of centuries of expert and in-expert theorizing.

If you will roll the word "Yankee" around on your tongue for a moment, you will find it an odd word to be in our language, let alone to be a word that has stood variously for New Englanders, northerners or all Americans for at least 200 years.

Except for those uses of the word, and for its appearance in the song Yankee Doodle (and except for other meanings



"YANKEE DOODLE CAME TO TOWN."

Did the "macaroni" verse really apply to a New England dandy in colonial days?

cologist of the Library of Congress, published the most renowned study of the origins of the song Yankee Doodle. In passing, he noted that in the years fol-

Doodle with a passion. They came up with all sorts of theories, including not a few hoaxes and wholly imaginary accounts. You can still find most of them in print somewhere. Some are still taken seriously after being apparently discredited for 100 years, more or less.

Drawing largely on Sonneck and a host of the other distinguished authorities (many of whom, one quickly notes, were drawing on one another), the late H.L. Mencken compiled his own massive account of the origins of "Yankee." It appears in his great work "The American Language," which went through four editions and two supplements from the early 1920s to the late 1940s. But the origin of "Yankee" still isn't settled, and many learned folk doubt it ever will be.

If nobody has traced "Yankee" to the word "yank" (to jerk), or to related Scottish words "yank," "yankie," "yanker," etc., there appears to be a good reason. "Yankee," meaning a New Englander or any American, and Yankee Doodle, seem to have come first. To yank, as on a rope, is a perfectly good word today. But only a little while ago it was cited as American slang. The earliest

Why are we called YANKEES?

Since 1765, attempts have been made to explain the word "Yankee."

There are hundreds of theories, but even the experts confound one another.

that have obviously sprung from them) "Yankee" has only one familiar cousin in the language. That's the word "yank," meaning to jerk.

It was exactly 203 years ago that the earliest known printed reference appeared which questioned why we are called Yankees (London, 1765). This is also the first known printed use of "Yankee" (spelled Yankey) to mean, beyond question, a New Englander. And it was 193 years ago that the earliest known attempt to offer an explanation of "Yankee" was published (the Pennsylvania Post, May 1775).

If you have a couple of years with nothing to do, you might try to find records on musty old shelves that predate these, as well as other established "Yankee firsts" that we'll cite. Should you find any, that ought to set the scholars and guessers to work again. They worked at it so long that they are now resting on their oars and need something to pep them up. We have a little item of our own that we'll toss in at the end of this.

In 1909, O.G.T. Sonneck, chief musi-

l owing the American Revolution, and reaching a peak in 1850, scholars and non-scholars sought the origin of the word "Yankee" and the song Yankee

printed uses of it, according to "The Oxford Dictionary," date only to 1818. The Scottish versions, according to Joseph Wright's "English Dialect Dictionary" (London, 1905) can't be dated back earlier than 1824. By then "Yankee" and Yankee Doodle had a long history. How long is still a question. Some settle for 50 years, others for 100 or 200.

A look at all the theories for "Yankee" can be confusing at times. It can be amusing at others. Now and then you'll get a hard fact but at other times you can be left gasping with uncertainty and doubt.

For instance, the earliest printed use of the word "Yankee" in *any sense at all* has been traced back to the 1680s. That is, one or more documents *published then* can be produced, which used the word, and no documents published earlier (it is claimed) can be produced which contain the word.

There are several 1683 accounts (and one for 1681) of a group of Dutch pirates operating in the West Indies, one

(Turn to page 22)



FATHER and I went down to camp,
Along with Captain Gooding;
There we see the men and boys
As thick as hasty-pudding.

CHORUS

Yankee doodle, keep it up,
Yankee doodle dandy:
Mind the music and the step,
And with the girls be handy.

This version of Yankee Doodle is a later one. It refers to the Revolutionary War.



"Yankee" and Yankee Doodle were insults until the Revolution. Then the colonists took the song to their bosoms, revelled in it.

CONTINUED

Why are we called Yankees?

of whom was called Captain Yankey. The only actual instances that anyone seems to cite of any Dutch pirate being called Yankey refer to this fellow. But the members of the Mencken school say that "Yankey" was then a common English name applied to Dutch pirates, if not all pirates, *in general*. They go on to say that it was the Dutch in the Hud-

ERIC MONBERG



A Cherokee chief. Said Anburey in 1789, "Yankee" is from the Cherokee "eankee."

son River Valley who started calling the New Englanders "Yankees." One reason was that the sharp business practices of the New Englanders made them akin to pirates.

BROWN BROS.



H.L. Menken said "Yankee" came from the Dutch settlers in the Hudson Valley.

The Menken school gives other reasons for tracing "Yankee" to the New York Dutch, but for now, how about just this one? No citation is given of "Yankey" being a *general word* for Dutch pirates. The classic "pirate" account is summarized in Craigie's "Dictionary of American English," on which Menken and others lean heavily. It quotes a well accepted 1683 document which says that the pirates "sailed from Bonaco; chief commanders were Van Horn, Laurens and Yankey Duch . . . They put 800 men into Yankey's and another ship." Other accounts of these Dutch pirates, including Captain Yankey, corroborate this one.

On what basis does this make "Yankey" a term for any pirate? Much is claimed but nothing further is offered the public. A dictionary of American terms based on low Dutch, published in Holland by Dutch scholar J. F. Bense,

assumes that Yankey was just a nickname for this captain. Perhaps, says Bense, Captain Yankey's ship was called the *Janneke* (roughly pronounced Yah-nakee)—a possible though unlikely Dutch name. Little more is offered. One can as well assume that the whole name "Yankey Duch" was completely an English nickname for this one man. If New Englanders were already called Yankees (and they could have been), Capt. Yankey Duch could have been a Dutch pirate sailing out of a New England port. His nickname might simply have meant "that New England Dutchman." Too little attention has been paid to the last half of his nickname, "Duch," which strongly suggests he was being called "A Yankee Dutchman." Or maybe a Dutch Yankee, a New Englander who'd moved to Holland. If so, the pirate theory has put the cart before the horse. But who knows? Bense even quotes from an old account that Captain Yankey's real name was John Williams, and suggests he was a naturalized Dutchman.

Supporters of the "pirate origin" of "Yankee" may have secret documents that they never cite to confirm their theory. What we need is a citation of *just any pirates* being called yankees, instead of the constant repetition of this one pirate's nickname.

Anyway, you have here one hard fact. The earliest known printed use of the word "Yankee" in English, in any spelling or sense, applies to Captain Yankey and was published in 1683 (or 1681 by another account). You are free to find an earlier one. Nobody seems to have found one in a couple of centuries.

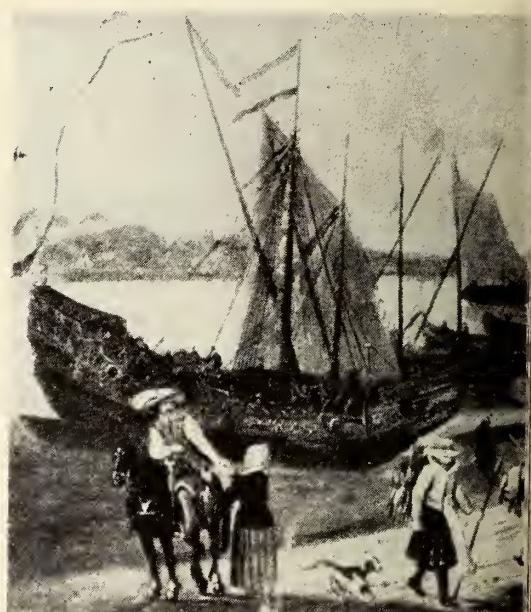
Noah Webster tracked down the first clear printed reference to a *New Englander* as a Yankee, and nobody has gone beyond it since. A very long poem was printed in London in 1765, entitled "Oppression, a poem by an American." There's a copy of the original in the New York Public Library today. It attacked the King and Parliament for their taxation of the American colonies. The author is still unknown. Among those he attacked was a member of Parliament named John Huske (1721-1773). Huske had become an English citizen after having been born and raised in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He was a strong supporter in Parliament of the Stamp Act, against which the colonists rebelled. When the unknown poet had taken care of the King, his ministers and plenty of others, he drew a bead on Huske, and said:

*"From meanness first this Portsmouth
Yankey rose,
And still to meanness all his conduct
flows. . . ."*

The poem had footnotes which the



Oliver Cromwell, the Lord Protector of England Doodles," say some, including Kendall, in the following lead of English ballad expert Ebs-



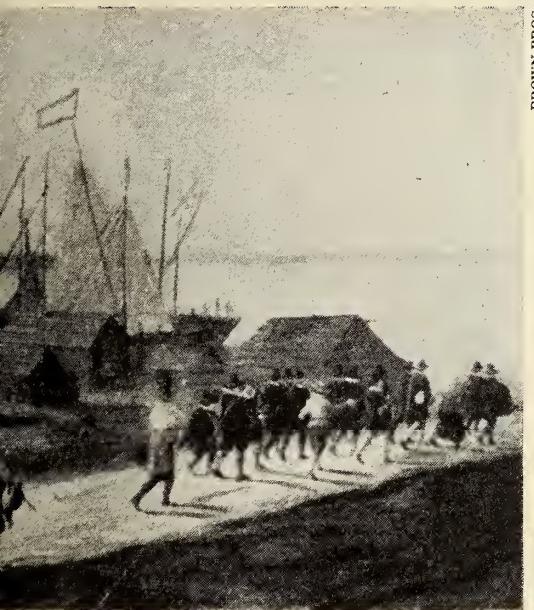
"Yankee" has a Dutch sound, and many agree York or Europe. Our Pilgrims (left) sailed from

poet claimed were written by "a North Briton" to explain some passages to English readers. One footnote said that "Yankey" is a "name of derision, I am informed, given by the southern people on the [American] continent to those of New England; what meaning there is in the word I never could learn."

You can make of this what you will. It could support the "New York Dutch" version, or even such a theory as one we'll take up tracing "Yankee" to the Cherokee Indians of the South. But the authority of the writer is lost in his name-



in the 1650's. He was one of the early "Yankee World Book Encyclopedia. Not so, say others, worth. But our authors think it might be true.



it came from Dutch, early or late, in New Delft, Holland. Few say "Yankee" followed

lessness. He did not necessarily know anything at all about a "southern" origin beyond hearsay or gossip—which is all he claimed.

There are yet some hard facts here: 1. Yankee had long been known to apply to New Englanders by 1765; 2. It was an insult, used in the poem by one Yankee against another Yankee who was considered a traitor; 3. By 1765 the origin and original meaning of "Yankee" were lost in time to a pretty literate American poet, whoever he was.

"Yankee" turned from an insult to a

colonial badge of honor almost overnight. Let us go to the Pennsylvania Post for May 25, 1775. If you can find that issue you will read therein that much earlier the Yankoo Indians in New England had conquered all other tribes. In their language Yankoo meant "invincible." When the early colonists conquered them in turn, the colonists became the new Yankoos (or invincible ones). Indeed, more than 100 years after the Post explanation was published, L.A. Alderman, writing in the Magazine of American History, claimed that one of his forebears had whipped the Yankoo chief. The chief said: "I no more Yankoo. You Yankoo."

This would just about have settled the question except for one tiny drawback. The great Indian nations of the northeast were the Iroquois and the Algonquians. There were no Yankoos among them. The Yankoo tribe, it seems, was born and rose to power on the presses of the Pennsylvania Post in 1775. Far from being conquered by the colonists, the Yankoos achieved a remarkable immor-

ing versions of Yankee Doodle. There is no record of any American enjoying the name or the song, when applied to him, until just 36 days before that issue of the Pennsylvania Post appeared. On the 19th of that April, Redcoats under Lord Hugh Percy had marched out of Boston to Lexington and Concord to strip the Minutemen of their arms. En route, as usual, their musicians are said to have tooted Yankee Doodle to ridicule the Americans. It is said that the troops sang such versions as:

*Yankee Doodle came to town
For to buy a firelock;
We will tar and feather him
And so we will John Hancock.*

When the Minutemen routed them and drove them back to Boston, they picked up the taunt with pride (for the first time, it is believed) and flung it back at the enemy along with musket shot from behind every rock, tree and fence. They played the song and sang their own verses of it, as much as to say, "Yankee Doodle is it? Look at poor old Yankee Doodle now!"

BROWN BROS.



them as they landed in New England (right), but there's room for a good theory that it did. That depends on Yankee Doodle being an old Dutch nonsense song, as some claim.

tality for a gang of paper warriors. They remain to this day one of the facts amidst all the fancy in the history of the word "Yankee."

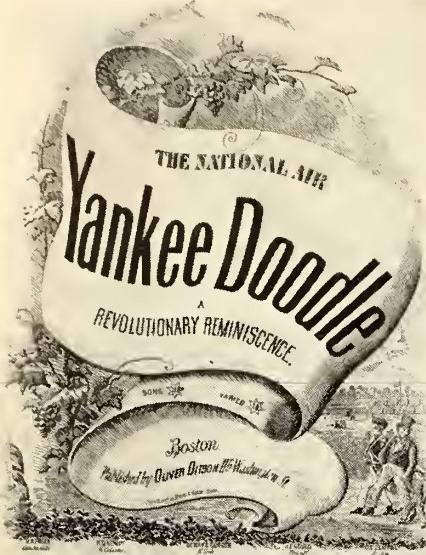
Fact: The story of the Yankoos is the earliest known attempt to publish an explanation of the origin of "Yankee." Challenge: find an earlier one in print.

It isn't hard to see what the Pennsylvania Post was up to. It was up to war propaganda. For at least 20 years, and perhaps much longer, the British soldiers in America had ridiculed the colonists with the name "Yankee" and with insult-

Later British Lieutenant Thomas Anburey wrote: "The (British) soldiers at Boston used (Yankee Doodle) as a term of reproach . . . (but) Yankee Doodle is now (the Americans') paean, a favorite of favorites, played in their army, esteemed as war-like as the Grenadier's March—it is the lover's spell, the nurse's lullaby. After our rapid successes, we held the Yankees in great contempt, but it was not a little mortifying to hear them play this tune, when their army marched down to our surrender (at Saratoga)."

Why are we called Yankees?

BETTMANN ARCHIVE



The old insult was (left) "the national air" (Boston, mid-1880s). Above, Cagney as George M. Cohan in movie "Yankee Doodle Dandy."

Anburey seems to have been an official historian in the Army of Burgoyne that was whipped at Saratoga.

Plainly, by May 25, 1775, all the colonies were inspired by the news from Lexington to take the former insult "Yankee" to their bosoms and shove it down the Crown's throat. The contemptible Yankees had proved to be invincible in April. Now what was needed was a myth that the old insult "Yankee" had been another word for "invincible" all along.

As mythmaker, the Pennsylvania Post did the job with its imaginary Yankoos, perhaps as much for British and Loyalist eyes as for any historical intent. Lord Percy had said, after Lexington and Concord, that he hoped never to hear that damned song Yankee Doodle again. The Post was plainly reinforcing his discouragement with its tale of the invincibility of Yankees from time immemorial.

But the Yankoo tale was a myth. Where do we turn now?

In 1789, this same British Lieutenant Anburey said that Yankee was a corruption of the Cherokee word "eankee," meaning slave or coward. Way back when the New Englanders had refused to help the Virginia colonists to war against the Cherokees of East Tennessee, he said, the Virginians pinned the coward or "eankee" label on their northern neighbors. Like the Yankoo story, this tale lived on. Not until 1908 did James Mooney, of the U.S. Bureau of Ethnology, demolish it.

Mooney, an authority on the Cherokees, said that the Cherokee words for coward and slave were "udaskati" and



"atsinatlumi." No word like "eankee" existed in the Cherokee language he said (and the Cherokees, a brilliant race, had developed their own alphabet and written language shortly after learning from

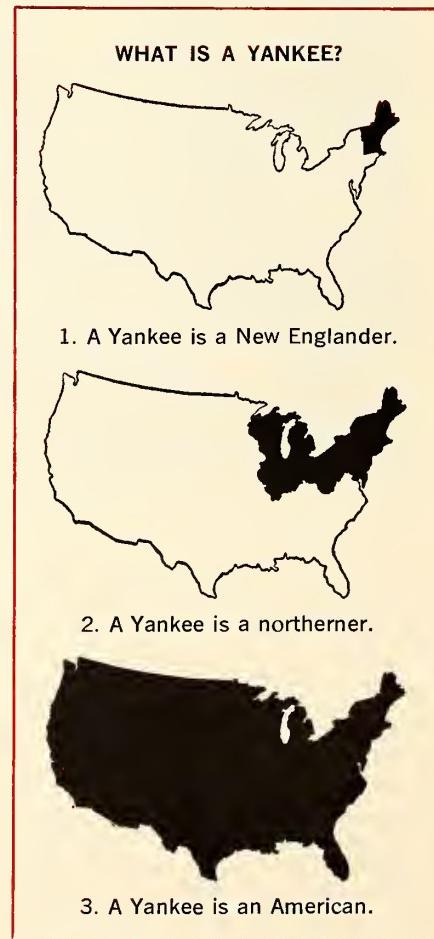
the white man that such things were possible). The Cherokees, said Mooney, learned our word "Yankee" from the outside and worked it into their language as "Ani-Yûngi." Another dead end.

Let's go to 1810. The Americans have proudly been calling themselves Yankees for 35 years. There now appears an account in a Massachusetts review, said to be reprinted from a Connecticut paper, that "Yankee" comes from the Persian "janghe" or "jenghe." The Massachusetts editor hints that Noah Webster is the authority. Somewhat like "Yankoo," "janghe" was claimed to mean "warlike man," one who is prompt and ready in action, also magnanimous. In fact, the Persians got it from the Mongol conquerors. The great Jenghis Khan, who stormed out of Mongolia to conquer everything from Japan to Hungary, should, in English, be called "Yankee King," it says here.

Any Yankee, looking in the mirror, might not admit the possibility of a Mongol heritage, but the greater meaning of the word had a ring of acceptability. Alas, this version was invented out of whole cloth as a spoof of Noah Webster who, in spite of his great labors, was disliked by many because he was so sure of himself.

When his big dictionary came out in 1828, Webster traced Yankee to the troubles that the northern Indians had with the French language. The French in Canada called the New England settlers "Anglais," roughly pronounced "on-gray," which is of course the French word for "English."

The Indians couldn't handle the



French, and evolved *Anglais* to *Yankee* by way of *Angee*, *Yengee*, *Yankee*. Webster picked up this tale from the Rev. John Heckewelder's "History, Manners and Customs of the Indian Nations." We have found no other original source. Later it was noted that the Rev. waited 50 years after his contact with the Indians to write his work. When it was found to be loaded with errors and fancy, and to have little regard for fact, Webster dropped the "*Yengee*" explanation.

But once an "authority" prints something it never becomes quite dead, even if he tries to kill it himself. Many sources today still rank the "*Anglais-Angee-Yengee-Yankee*" version second only to the Mencken school's "New York Dutch" theory. Indeed, today's Webster-Merriam Third International Dictionary (the official descendant of Noah's work) is the first edition that has stopped citing these two as the chief contenders. It now says "origin unknown."

The "*Anglais*" version appears to be one of those that is more reasonable than likely, and this is true of many accounts. They make sense but they do not connect with established history at any point.

ERIC MONBERG

Now comes Washington Irving, that prolific satirist and tale-teller who was one of America's first great writers. Why, said Irving, the Massachusetts Indians

sometime penchant for kidding his readers, have put it down as humor.

It should be noted in passing that no American writer wrote of the legends, myths, habits and history of the Hudson River Dutch as extensively as Washington Irving. *Rip Van Winkle*, the Legend of Sleepy Hollow, and many another piece of Hudson Dutch folklore flowed from Irving's pen in minute detail. But he never gave a hint that the sons of Father Knickerbocker coined "Yankee." Instead, he either turned to or made up an Indian version. If this doesn't disprove the Mencken school, it is at least a case of a potential star witness giving no help at all.

How about the New York Dutch theory? The Dutch language is full of so many words and phrases that are pronounced somewhat like "Yankee" that almost *all* authorities give strong support to some sort of Dutch origin. For many years a favorite theory among scholars was that "Yankee" comes from the Dutch "Janke" (the J is pronounced as our Y). "Janke" was supposed to mean "Johnnie"—a nickname for Jan (John).

(Continued on page 40)



Did Dr. Richard Shuckburgh, British Army surgeon, compose *Yankee Doodle* to mock Connecticut militia at Fort Crailo, N.Y., in 1758? Some say yes, some say no.

called the settlers "yanokies" meaning "silent men." It was an Indian joke, he said, because the settlers actually had a gift of gab that put the classic Indian "ugh" to shame.

For many years Irving's account was taken seriously. Later authorities, finding no source for this except in Irving's fertile imagination, and aware of his



A Harper's Weekly spread in 1861. "Yankee Doodle is the tune Americans delight in, good to fiddle, dance or sing, and just the thing for fightin'." With the Civil War, "Yankee" became a sectional term again, restricted, with "damyankee," to the North.

More On Charcoal And Pesticides

TWO RECENT ITEMS in this department, though based on a wide literature, were misleading.

The leading item on this page in our June issue dealt with discovery of a cancer-causing agent specifically in charcoal cooked steaks, and generally in many foods cooked over an open flame.

It is true than an agent identified as a cause of cancer in experimental animals has been found in such foods. What was misleading was the accent on how to cook to avoid the danger. It has not been established that the cancer agent in such foods is present in such amounts as to offer any danger to human health.

One of the original studies identifying the cancer agent was reported by Chicago Medical School researcher Dr. Philippe Shubik. However, he did not conclude that it represented a danger to humans, and there is no record we have been able to find of any human cancer having been traced to eating such foods.

Dr. Shubik's report gained considerable attention when it was included in testimony given at hearings in the House of Representatives. As Dr. Joseph Molner noted in a syndicated column, the presence of the cancer agent was given wide publicity, while the lack of any conclusion that it offers any danger to humans was largely ignored in the publicity. Off the record, some cancer specialists venture that you might have to eat 2,000 charcoal broiled steaks a day to have cause to worry! That's a figure of speech to stress that *so far as is known today* the discovery of the cancer agent in foods cooked over an open flame is without significance to human health.

The leading item on this page in the July issue dealt with the menace of DDT and other modern pesticides to wildlife. While the article was generally factually correct, there is (a) more to it, and (b) the nature of the damage done by such pesticides to fish, animals and humans was not clear. For instance the actual direct poisoning of living things above the level of insects by the accumulation of DDT and other pesticides in their systems is more a fear than a fact today.

The Atlantic salmon run in Canada has indeed been curtailed by widespread use of pesticides. But the main fact is not that the fish have been poisoned, but that the reduction of insects has cut back their food supply so seriously that many salmon remain in the fresh water streams, their growth stunted, and do not make the run to the sea that big, well-fed salmon do. Food shortage, not poisoning, appears to be the main difficulty.

Thus the pesticides do present a serious conservation problem, but chiefly by upsetting the balance of life with their successful annihilation of insects wholesale.

It is true that virtually all fish, animals

and humans are accumulating pesticides in their bodies as a result of their introduction into the food chain. But direct poisoning, so far, has been greatly overemphasized. Tests some time ago on employees of a California chemical firm that had long manufactured modern pesticides, revealed no case of ill effects among workers who, for from 11 to 19 years, had been absorbing several hundred times as much DDT and related pesticides as the average accumulation in the population.

Nevertheless, nobody is happy about the possible long range effects of wholesale use of the present insecticides; nor about the indiscriminate way they kill insects, whether harmful or not, nor about the development of insect strains that successfully resists each chemical pesticide after it has been in use a few years.

There may be a way out of all this, without giving the world back to the disease-carrying fly, the malaria-carrying mosquito, and many other pests whose damage to humans has been dramatically cut back by DDT and its successors.

An insect hormone, called "juvenile hormone," is necessary to one or more phases of the growth of nearly all insects. But when introduced at other stages it alters their development and keeps them from maturing and breeding. Not a poison, it is essential to insects in the correct part of their life cycles.

"Juvenile hormone" extracted from a species of silkworm has been shown to eradicate all insects in a given area, by being absorbed at the wrong time as well as the right time. To this point it is no cure-all. Not enough can be extracted from the silkworm to make its general use practicable. Meanwhile, even more than chemi-

cal poisons, it is not selective but wipes out insects wholesale.

But the possibility that forms of the hormone may be developed (some, perhaps, from plants) that will select the species to be destroyed, was dramatically brought out in a laboratory accident at Harvard. Specimens of a European insect there were mysteriously done in. They showed "juvenile hormone" symptoms, whose cause was finally traced to ordinary American paper, like that these words are printed on. The destructive item that kept these bugs from maturing, but not others, was finally tracked to the American balsam fir, from which most of our northern paper is made. The evergreen trees have many mysterious "terpenes" which may turn out to be defenses against various insects in the form of imitation "juvenile hormones" that select their victims.

If the evergreens can do it, perhaps man can synthesize "juvenile hormones" in this manner, one to clean out boll weevils, another for the malaria mosquito, etc., while leaving the harmless insects for the birds, fish, plant pollination, etc.—meanwhile poisoning nothing and nobody.

Carroll M. Williams proposed that possibility in a report on juvenile hormone in the *Scientific American*, July 1967.

INSTEAD of running your fishing boat up on the sand, make a rubber dock, suggests Oscar Anderson of Guadalajara, Mexico. Lay an old auto tire on the sand, half in and half out of the water. Dig a depression in the beach, sink the tire to half its depth and fill it with sand. It will provide a firmly anchored landing area on which you can nose your boat without scratching its bottom.

ZIP TOP self-sealing plastic bags, available in hardware stores, are convenient for campers. For example, writes Pierce Raubach of Valentine, Nebraska, in each bag place a measured amount of pancake mix, and seal. Out in the field, just add the right amount of water, reseal, shake, and squeeze the dough right out of the bag into the frying pan.

BEFORE your camping, fishing or hunting trip, take the precaution of taping a dime to the inside cover of various items of your equipment, such as the tackle box, shell box, etc. In an emergency when you have to make a phone call, reports Melvin Pedersen of Chula Vista, Cal., a dime can save your life whereas a hundred-dollar bill would be useless.

BACKING a boat trailer down a ramp isn't easy. The solution, writes Fred Herron of Kouts, Ind., is to install a bumper hitch on your front bumper, also. Then, when you've reached the ramp, attach the boat to this front hitch. Maneuvering will be easier. You'll also have better traction to pull the boat from the water.

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it in. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we cannot acknowledge, return, or enter into correspondence concerning contributions. Address: Outdoor Editor, The American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019.



"... Just a silly millimeter too short . . ."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

SEPTEMBER 1968

**THREE NEW VETERANS BENEFITS LAWS
SIGNED BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON:**

On July 26, President Johnson signed into law three bills to broaden and improve the veterans benefits program.

Briefly, here's what the new laws provide:

PL90-431 will allow disabled veterans to receive vocational rehabilitation training and benefits on a part-time basis . . . Until now, only full-time training has been authorized which meant that a disabled vet with a so-so job who desired training for a better position was forced to sacrifice sorely needed income to train full-time or else forego the opportunity.

PL90-432 will increase federal payments to the states for hospital care for veterans from \$2.50 a day to \$3.50 a day and for nursing home care from \$3.50 to \$5.00 a day . . . Also, this law will extend the time limitation on federal matching grants to assist states in the construction of state home facilities through the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974.

PL90-429 will allow an increase in VA payments to nursing homes for the care of veterans from one-third the cost of care in VA general hospitals to 40% . . . The amount will increase from a present average of \$12 a day to an estimated \$14.40 a day.

**NATIONAL CEMETERIES ACT REPORTED BY
HOUSE VETERANS AFFAIRS COMMITTEE:**

The Committee on Veterans Affairs recently reported one of the most important veterans benefits bills in recent years when it released the National Cemeteries Act of 1968 (H.R.12801) to the House of Representatives as a whole.

The bill would transfer to the VA jurisdiction over all national cemeteries, memorials, and monuments operated by the Dep't of Defense and the American Battle Monuments Commission with the exceptions of Arlington Nat'l Cemetery, the cemeteries at the U.S. Soldiers Home, and the cemeteries at the three service academies at West Point, Annapolis and Colorado Springs . . . Thirteen Nat'l

Park System cemeteries administered by the Sec'y of the Interior are not affected.

The bill also establishes an 11-member Commission on Battle Monuments to advise the President, the VA Administrator and Congress on the selection of cemetery sites and erection of appropriate memorials and monuments.

Further, H.R.12801 would, if enacted, direct the VA Administrator to study and submit recommendations to Congress concerning (1) criteria to govern development and operation of the Nat'l Cemetery System (2) the relationship of the system to other burial benefits for servicemen and veterans and (3) the steps necessary to adjust the present cemetery system to the recommended criteria.

The bill was introduced for the Legion by House Vets Affairs Committee Chmn Olin E. Teague (Tex.) and is in substantial agreement with Legion Res. 497 of the 1967 Nat'l Convention.

**SENATE APPROVES COMPENSATION BILL TO
RAISE SERVICE-CONNECTED \$\$ BENEFITS:**

A compensation bill to raise cash benefits paid to disabled veterans passed the Senate Aug. 2 . . . It would raise to \$400 the \$300 monthly payment presently received by service-connected disabled veterans with a 100% rating and provide an 8% increase across the board to others. . . . The bill went to the President for signature . . . Increases become effective Jan. 1, 1969.

The bill also halts certain future awards for arrested tuberculosis . . . Not affected: vets now receiving or eligible to receive such benefits on the date the bill is signed.

**MILITARY RESERVIST JOB PROTECTION
MEASURE PASSES THE SENATE:**

The Senate has approved a House-passed bill to protect the job rights of military reservists . . . It would provide that such personnel could not be discharged, denied promotion or otherwise discriminated against because of their military obligations . . . Since the Senate added a minor amendment the measure went back to the House.

VETERANS NEWSLETTER

BILL INTRODUCED IN HOUSE TO PROVIDE DIVIDENDS ON RS TYPE GI TERM INSURANCE FOR POST-KOREAN WAR VETERANS:

A bill has been introduced in the House to make post-Korean War Veterans Special Term (RS) Insurance participating so that dividends may be paid to the veterans who carry it . . . Premiums on this insurance are about 70% over the amount needed to pay claims . . . Because the policies were issued on a nonparticipating basis, refunds cannot be made in the form of dividends unless the law is changed . . . The bill, if enacted, would accomplish the effect of a recent Legion resolution.

38,000 VIET VETS SERVED THUS FAR AT 21 NEW VETERANS ASSISTANCE CENTERS:

More than 38,000 returning Vietnam era veterans have received information and counsel on veterans benefits at 21 U.S. Veterans Assistance Centers now in operation around the nation . . . The one-stop, multi-agencies are staffed on a full-time basis by Veterans Administration, U.S. Civil Service and Labor Department representatives . . . The center staffers also know whom to call at other government agencies if they themselves can't supply the answers to questions.

Nearly 10,000 vets have been helped to obtain education and training benefits while jobs in both government and private industry have been found for about 4,500 . . . The centers also processed about 11,000 applications for home loans, compensation and pensions, hospital care and other non-employment and non-education benefits.

Centers are now open in Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Detroit, Houston, Indianapolis, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, New Orleans, Newark, New York, Philadelphia, Phoenix, Pittsburgh, San Antonio, San Francisco, St. Louis and Washington, D.C.

SENATE PASSES LEGISLATION UPPING POST-KOREAN WAR EDUCATION BENEFITS:

The Senate has passed legislation to grant post-Korean War veterans education assistance or training for a period equal to 1 1/2 times the duration of active duty . . . Thus, a two-year vet would get 36 months schooling, sufficient to complete a four-year-college course . . . Under the present GI Bill the ratio is one day's assistance for one day in service . . . The bill has gone

to the House to be reconciled with an earlier-passed House bill.

TITLE II SOCIAL SECURITY EDUCATION BENEFITS AVAILABLE:

An estimated \$479 million dollars in benefit payments will be made to more than 400,000 students in the 18-22-year-age bracket who will become eligible during the 1968-69 school year under Title II of the Social Security Act, legislation for which was initiated and supported by the Legion and its Auxiliary . . . The total in benefit payments represents more funds to assist students to further their education than there are in the combined scholarships of all U.S. colleges and universities.

Benefits under the program are provided for the sons and daughters of deceased, disabled or retired workers who continue their education on a full-time basis beyond age 18 . . . When students have continued their education beyond age 18 following the termination of benefits, retroactive allowances up to one year will be available . . . In some instances, back payments in excess of \$1,500 could be secured to meet future educational expenses.

Information on this program and other public and private scholarship sources is contained in the handbook entitled "Need A Lift?" which is prepared by the Legion's Education and Scholarship Division . . . Included in the booklet are leads to scholarships, loans and part-time jobs which total more than \$2 billion dollars of student aid in one form or another.

Copies of the current "Need A Lift?" are available for \$.25 each (prepaid) from The American Legion, Dep't S, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206.

ATTENTION: MEMBERS OF WW2 61ST TROOP CARRIER GROUP:

W. C. Vines, of Shreveport, La., is writing a history of the 61st Troop Carrier Group in WW2, from its days at Pope Field, N.C., in 1942 to the end of hostilities . . . He requests former members to assist him in compiling a correct roster of the Group and to help furnish such recollections, data and records as may improve the history . . . Vines served with the 61st in Africa, Sicily, Italy, etc., as a member of the 15th Squadron . . . His address: W. C. Vines, 1212 Francais Drive, Shreveport, La.

NEWS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

SEPTEMBER 1968

National Membership Surges Past 1967 Totals And Continues Climbing

As of July 29, American Legion national membership had reached 2,603,985 and was still climbing. This figure was 34,500 over the same date in 1967 and 18,783 over the final 1967 total of 2,585,202. In fact, the figure exceeded the July 29 target date by 21,761.

Shooting past the 2,600,000 level—for the first time since 1963 when enrollments hit 2,602,897—national membership was taking dead aim on

the 1961 final total of 2,628,732. Reaching the 1962 total of 2,635,623 was also a possibility, though considered unlikely.

There are now 38 Legion departments which have gone over their nationally assigned 1968 goals and 34 departments which have surpassed their final 1967 figures.

Five departments—Florida, Maryland, Mexico, Minnesota, and North Dakota—reached new all-time highs

and a sixth—Philippines—was also clawing for a place in the sun.

Forty-six departments have qualified in National Cmdr William E. Galbraith's Cavalcade of Freedom competition.

Membership experts at Nat'l Hq estimate there are now about 150,000 Vietnam era veterans in the ranks of the Legion and cite this as an important reason for the resurgence in membership.

Boys Nation Holds 23rd Annual Session in Washington, D.C.

Peter C. O'Connell, 16, Lakeside, Cal., wins top office in Legion's week-long government symposium held at Georgetown University July 19-26; Joseph P. Burke, 17, Miami, Fla., is elected vice president.

The 1968 President of American Legion Boys Nation is 16-year-old Peter C. O'Connell of Lakeside, Calif.

He was elected at the 23rd annual session of the Legion's week-long exercise in government for high school youths held this year at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., July 19-26.

Running on a Nationalist Party ticket, O'Connell defeated his Federalist opponent, Ronald D. Durflinger, 16, of Hutchinson, Kans., by a vote of 54-45.

One hundred boys—two each from 49 states plus two delegates from the District of Columbia—began the Boys Nation session on July 19. However, one youth had to return home early due to illness. Hawaii sent no delegates to the national session.

O'Connell's Nationalist Party running mate, Joseph P. Burke, 17, of Miami, Fla., overwhelmed his Federalist opponent, Harold F. Force, 17, of Columbus, Ind., by a vote of 65-33 (one abstention) in the race for the vice presidency.

The Nationalist duo won on a party platform which called for lowering the voting age to 18, fair and open housing which will not infringe on the basic rights of any citizens, better slum clearance projects, fresh ideas in the poverty program and support for the fighting men in Vietnam.

The Federalist party platform pledged support of civil rights legislation, called for a spirit of brotherhood, urged more

jobs for the poor, called for support to law enforcement agencies to halt crime in the streets, urged stiffer gun legislation, and called for victory in Vietnam.

Young O'Connell, a senior at Orange Glen High School of Lakeside where he lives with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Kendall, was sponsored by J. B. Clark Post 149 of the American Legion. At California Boys State he was Whig Party Chairman, on the Board of Regents and the Governor's Executive Secretary.

He was vice president of his freshman class and president of his junior class. Athletically, he played football and tennis and also wrestled. He is a Boy Scout, an excellent debater, and active in school politics. O'Connell plans to attend Harvard University to study law.

Vice President Burke is a senior at Christopher Columbus High School of Miami where he is a three-letter athlete in football, track and baseball. Sponsored by American Legion Post 70, Cocoanut Grove, Fla., he was city mayor, county commissioner and secretary of state at Florida Boys State. In school he was class president (1961-65), student body treasurer (1967-68), and student body vice president (1968-69).

Like his president, Burke is a Boy Scout. He was elected Archdiocesan CYO Treasurer in 1966, appointed National Civic Action Chmn for the Catholic Youth Organization in 1968, and selected for motivation in depth science



Boys Nation President O'Connell (center, photo) at the moment of winning election.

program under the National Science Foundation in 1964. Young Burke plans to attend Georgetown University to study government. He lives with his father, Joseph P. Burke.

During their week in the nation's capital, the youths toured government buildings and monuments all over town and visited with their various Senators and Representatives. Among high government and military personages they met were: Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Selective Service Director Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, U.S. Civil Service Chmn John W. Macay, Jr., and Army Chief of Staff Gen. Wm. C. Westmoreland. Legion Nat'l Cmdr William E. Galbraith addressed them at their final session.

The young delegates formed their own Senate and debated two bills now actually pending before the U.S. Congress. One calls for election of the president by popular vote rather than by the Electoral College and the other would set the term of office of members of the House of Representatives at four instead of the present two years.

Prior to the elections the youths were arbitrarily formed into two political parties. From there on they nominated their own candidates, wrote their own party platforms with little guidance from their Legionnaire counselors and ran their presidential and vice presidential elections.

Boys Nation, which is the natural culmination of Boys State programs held all around the country, is a function of the National Americanism Commission of The American Legion under Chairman Daniel J. O'Connor (N.Y.).

The national organization spends close to \$20,000 annually to run the one-week 100-youth Boys Nation program.

The 50 Boys State programs collectively amount to a huge expenditure when totaled. In 1967 the sum of all Boys State program expenditures was \$1,236,871.59. Approximately 30,000 boys were accommodated in the various programs.

A typical example is the Indiana Boys State program for 1967 which enrolled 916 boys. In that year officials of Boys State paid Indiana University \$23,111.74 for food; \$10,436.63 for housing; \$80 for life guards; \$588 for stage hands; \$322.31 for maintenance of building and grounds at Indiana University and \$274.80 for use of the Student Health Center.

President O'Connell's Cabinet appointments for the 1968 American Legion Boys Nation are: Sec'y of State, Robert B. Parrish (Fla.); Sec'y of Treasury, Wayne C. Davis (Maine); Sec'y of Defense, John P. Stewart (Colo.); Sec'y of Army, Gaston A. Fernandez (Ark.); Sec'y of Navy, Harry C. White (Calif.); Sec'y of Air Force, Kenneth D. Blehm

(Colo.); Atty General, John L. Tillman (Ore.); Postmaster General, Steven A. Morton (Okla.); Sec'y of Interior, David A. Koplow (S. Dak.); Sec'y of Agriculture, William B. Hatton (Ind.); Sec'y of Commerce, Barry M. Hollie (Kans.); Sec'y of Labor, Steven L. Belton (Minn.); Sec'y of Health, Education & Welfare, Willard H. Washburn (N.Y.); Chief Justice, Ronald D. Durflinger (Kans.); Dep't of Transportation, Giovano Ferro II (Mich.) and Sec'y of Housing & Urban Development, Curtis W. Santos (R.I.).

Legion Life Insurance Program Scholarship Winners Say Thanks

"It is with sincere pride and deep humility that I accept the American Legion scholarship. I will endeavor at all times to prove myself worthy of this honor and the trust you have placed in me."

"This scholarship is a real lift for me and my family. I have nine brothers and sisters and at times it seems it will be financially impossible to provide them with a college education. Thank you for making it possible for me to continue my studies."

"I wish to express my gratitude for such a valuable assistance and

New York County Legionnaires Present Flag Day Program At Yankee Stadium



New York County Legionnaires are shown above giving out U.S. Flag decals to youthful fans at entrance to Yankee Stadium prior to annual Legion Flag Day Program which was postponed this year until July due to the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. In photo at left, National Convention Commission Chmn James V. Demarest (N.Y.) delivers short talk on meaning of Flag Day to more than 42,000 baseball fans prior to the Yankee Ball Day doubleheader. The Pabst Brewing Company co-sponsored the event with the N.Y. County Legion. The five County Commanders of N.Y. City were presented with colors and over 40,000 decals were distributed to fans before the game.

promise to do the best of my ability in the next four years of studies."

"I hope that I shall become an adult citizen of whom my country can be proud. I know that continuing my education is a must in order to accomplish this. I was once a citizen of Oklahoma Girls State. It lives in my memory as one of the greatest experiences I can ever hope to have. Thank you again and may we all continue to live 'For God and Country.'"

"I am still slightly overwhelmed with my good luck at having won the \$2,000 scholarship. I sincerely thank you for your best wishes for success. As Charlie Brown might say, 'Happiness is . . . knowing someone is rootin' for you!'"

The above are just a few of the responses received by the Legion from among the 25 winners of its first annual Life Insurance Scholarship Program. The first selections were made last May and scholarship student recipients began using the money this month when college went back into session.

The program to provide four-year \$2,000 scholarships to certain kin of insured Legionnaires under the plan was first approved in May of 1967 and is financed from a Trust Fund accumulated in conjunction with the insurance plan.

The first year's program allowed for 25 \$2,000 scholarships. It was such a success that the National Executive Committee at its May 1968 meeting authorized an increase to 50 scholarships thus doubling the program's worth from \$50,000 per year to \$100,000 starting in 1969.

Here's how the program works. Each Legionnaire holding a certificate or policy of American Legion Life Insurance is entitled to nominate one applicant annually and receives an application blank each year that he is in the plan. Eligible scholarship applicants must be an insured member, a son, daughter, grandchild, stepchild, adopted child, or spouse of an insured Legionnaire under the plan or have the same relationship to a Legionnaire who was insured at the time of death.

Last year, over 5,800 applications were received for the first scholarship selection. With over 100,000 Legionnaires now carrying this insurance and the award pool doubled to 50 scholarships for 1969, the chances of being selected are very good.

To submit an application for possible receipt of a scholarship, the student must be at least a high school senior or equivalent or a student presently at or accepted

Cleveland Sets "Welcome Back" Year For Returning Vietnam Vets



Cleveland Mayor Carl B. Stokes signs proclamation calling on Clevelander to observe 1968 as "Welcome Back" year to about 10,000 Viet vets returning to civilian life. With him (l to r): Post 624 Cmdr Williard B. Trenner, Dept. 1st Vice-Cmdr Roger A. Munson, Stephen Matyi, public library official, 13th District 1st Vice-Cmdr Raymond Xavier and W. B. McClelland, Ohio Employment Service Veterans Employment Representative.

by an accredited college or university. He (or she) must have at least a C high school average and maintain this average to continue to receive funds.

The \$2,000 scholarships are payable over a four-year period in increments of \$500 annually and may be used to meet expenses of tuition, fees, room and board.

Scholarship applications will be mailed to each insured Legionnaire with his Renewal Premium Notice on or about Oct. 1. Selection of scholarship recipients is made at the May meeting of the National Executive Committee.

The Legion's Life Insurance Plan was established in 1958 and has paid benefits of \$6,033,636.50 since then. Benefits paid for the first six months of 1968 alone amount to over \$750,000.

To obtain information on both Legion Life Insurance and the Scholarship Program, write: The American Legion Life Insurance Scholarship Program, 111 West Jackson Blvd., 13th Floor, Chicago, Ill. 60604.

Preamble Set To Music

For the second time in its history, the Preamble to the Constitution of The American Legion has been set to music.

Two Legionnaires, Paul Wendel and Russell Dunn of John Philip Sousa Post 1112 of the Department of New York (an all-musician post) have written and

arranged music for the Legion Preamble in honor of the Legion's 50th Birthday.

Wendel, Commander of Sousa Post, wrote the tune appropriately enough in 50 measures—one for each year of the Legion's existence—while Dunn did the arrangement.

Wendel then presented the music to the New York County Legion which in turn presented it to the Dept't of New York in honor of its 50th Anniversary Convention, where it was played.

The first setting to music of the Legion Preamble was accomplished by James S. Rule, long-time Legionnaire and official of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers. It was first sung by famed tenor Morton Downey backed up by the West Point Glee Club in the Rockefeller Center Theater during 1950.

Dep't 50th Anniversary Plans

Here's a brief rundown on how some departments are progressing with their plans to participate in the 50th Anniversary Celebration of The American Legion.

Alabama: Plans to present a Gift to the State, special citations to 50-year Legion leaders, at least one special program each month during the commemorative period and to form a Prestige Advisory Committee.

Connecticut: Held two events—a banquet and a ball—at its Department Con-

vention this past July, plans a ball for Nov. 11, 1968, and a banquet on Mar. 15, 1969 honoring its Past Dep't Cmdrs and Past Dep't Presidents.

Georgia: Held a WWI Breakfast at its Department Convention this past July, plans a Gift to the State and has selected a Prestige Advisory Committee.

Illinois: Plans presentation of medallions to top state officials, construction of a float to be used throughout the state and is working on a special observance of Veterans Day at the State Fair.

Indiana: Has a Prestige Advisory Committee and plans a Gift to the State. Honored WWI veterans at its Department Convention this past July and plans a major event for Nov. 11, 1969.

Kansas: Had a major celebration at its Department Convention in May. Paid special honor to WWI vets and Past Department Commanders. Has full schedule of events planned for department and post participation through the anniversary year.

Louisiana: Has Prestige Advisory Committee and plans a Gift to the State.

Maine: Has appointed a Task Force for the Future and plans a major observance on Mar. 15, 1969.

Maryland: Prestige Advisory Committee appointed.

Montana: Is conducting post history contests for cash prizes in connection with 50th Anniversary plans and is promoting new and renewed post homes.

New Hampshire: Has Prestige Advisory Committee. Plans a Gift to the State. Had a 50th Anniversary Ball this past May and special memorial services at the Cathedral of Pines in July. Is donating anniversary trees to community schools throughout the state.

New Jersey: In the process of establishing a Prestige Advisory Committee and giving certificates to all WWI members. Will present appreciation certificates to newspapers and other news media. Special newspaper supplements being prepared for use in March 1969. Car card campaign being organized. WWI displays in local banks. Planning special Veterans Day Program for Nov. 9, 1968, at Camp Merritt Monument, site of largest debarkation camp in WWI.

North Dakota: Post home improvement program. Special awards to WWI members. Asking posts to present copies of the book American Legion Story to schools, libraries, etc.

Ohio: Has Prestige Advisory Committee and a Gift to the State is in the planning stages.

Oregon: Has Prestige Advisory Committee and a Gift to the State is in the planning stages.

Texas: Prestige Advisory Committee appointed and Gift to the State in plan-

ning stage. Department 50th Anniversary Newsletter going to its posts.

Virginia: Prestige Advisory Committee in formative stage. Gift to the State already planned. Afternoon of opening session of Department Convention in July devoted to 50th Anniversary activities. Special observance planned for October 1969, commemorating its first department convention.

Wisconsin: Prestige Advisory Committee has been developed.

There's a War On—Remember?

In Nephi, Utah, two Post 1 Legionnaires have instituted Operation Blue Star. Jack Shaw, 4th District Cmdr, and Wallace Fackrell have a co-op program arranged with the Draft Board. Jack is advised of the young fellows from his county who are up for induction. A telephone call is made to the young man, or to his family, advising that The American Legion has a service to offer and that a Legionnaire would be happy to talk to the inductee and his family. Here is a characteristic letter from a family: "We wish to express our appreciation and thanks for the visit to our home by two Legionnaires, Jack Shaw and Wallace Fackrell.

"These two fellows came just prior to the departure of our son, Dale Herbert, for induction in the armed services. They talked to us as a family and to Dale as a serviceman.

"They brought to us the assurance that someone was interested in our boy and that the American Legion was standing behind the boys in service and were ready to advise them and to help them in anyway they could.

"The visit relieved our minds, somewhat, and gave us an insight as to what Army life would be and how our son would be treated.

"To Dale they gave this same assurance that someone was interested in him and his future. They told him what to expect at the induction center and at the base where he would be sent. They explained several matters to him, such as how to handle his G.I. insurance when he came home, how to report injuries, and about disability payments. In summing it up I would say they took away a great deal of the apprehension and worry of his going into the service.

"We wholeheartedly indorse the program and hope that in the future other families may be helped as we were.

Yours truly,

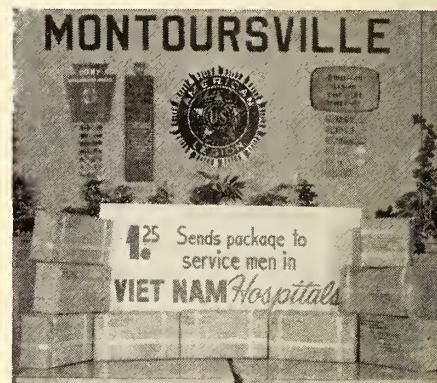
Mr. & Mrs. Elmont Carter"

A Post 229, Louisville, Ky., achievement was the packing and shipping of 40,000 pocket books to our men in Vietnam. In the photo are (l. to rt.) Chaplain Clarence Logan, Adjutant Norbert Gad-



Post 229, Ky.: 40,000 books for Vietnam.

lage, and Cmdr Donald Smith. The books were collected by the Civil Air Patrol throughout Kentucky and sent to its headquarters at Louisville. Post 229 then supplied the packing material and postage and packed and shipped all the books, with postage alone coming to over \$200. The post has been sending books to Vietnam for three years.



Post 104, Pa., keeps the goodies going.

Post 104, Montoursville, Pa., sends packages and a monthly newsletter. For any person, member or not, contributing \$1.25, a box of goodies will be sent to a vet in a Vietnam hospital. Mailing costs are absorbed by the post. See photo.



Post 521, Shadyside, Ohio, gives "In Service" banners to families with sons in uniform. Post Cmdr Stanley Haines, left, presents the first banner to R. Pumpa, whose son, Donn, is serving.

A spokesman for the U.S. Dep't of the Interior commended William Brown, service officer of Post 651, Sayville, N.Y., for originating the idea of dedicating a tree and plaque memorial to Lt. Lewis Gaiser, the first Sayville cas-

uality in Vietnam. Gov. Nelson Rockefeller also sent a commending letter.

At the Memorial Day services of **Post 496, Long Beach, Calif.**, names of men who lost their lives in Vietnam were called. After each name there was sounded a ten-second drum ruffle. Then came the Firing Squad, Taps, and the singing of "God Bless America." The post presented Gold Star Flags to widows or wives of those who died.

Post 80, Millinocket, Me., sent about 5,000 paperback books to 17 different outfits in Vietnam.



Post 118, III., stuffs ditty bags.

Post 118, Chicago, Ill., has accomplished three recent projects: 1. Filled 650 ditty bags (see photo above) with essential items and sent them to Vietnam, to be forwarded to men in combat areas by the American Red Cross. 2. Took close to 100 servicemen from Great Lakes Naval Hospital to the Ice Capades. 3. Collected and donated to the Marine Corps in Chicago over 1,400 toys for underprivileged children.

Post 274, Fort Myers Beach, Fla., sends a personal letter and courtesy card to each local person in Vietnam, and, to discharges, an invitation to apply for a one-year membership which the post pays for. "Furthermore," says Lois Dunn, chmn, Welcoming Committee, "to preserve the continuity of The American Legion, we are impressing upon these young men that they are the Legion. . . . We are getting them on committees as chairmen."

In Millburn, N.J., Post 140, Unit 140, Sons of the Legion, Junior Auxiliary, and Legionnaire Mayor Ralph Batch raised a flag (see photo below) that had flown over the Capitol Building. The

flag will be flown 24 hours a day until the Vietnam fighting is over.



John Boyce, former 6th District Cmdr, Pennsylvania, presents special plaque to Mary Martin, principal of Joseph Catherine School, Philadelphia, in recognition of students' efforts to support Vietnam servicemen. Students made recordings of patriotic songs that were flown to the war zone.

Legion Police and Fire Awards

Post 21, Schenectady, N.Y., gave the award of merit to Ptl. Guy Barbieri (sec-



Ptl. Guy Barbieri of Post 1005, N.Y.

ond from right in photo), honored as Patrolman of the Year. Since joining the PD in May 1951, Ptl. Barbieri, a member of **Post 1005**, has received 13 commendations for his police work and many letters of praise from citizens. He is active in YMCA activities and baseball and basketball leagues and officiates in various sports. In the photo, l. to rt., are Past Post 21 Cmdr R.C. Willey; Police Capt. W. Miller, who presented a certificate on behalf of Mayor Malcolm Ellis; Post 21 Cmdr John P. Alena; Ptl. Barbieri; PC and program chm A. J. Marchitto.

Post 10, San Antonio, Texas, climaxed a busy activity year with Operation Crime Stop, citing three police officers

SIDNEY BANK PHOTO

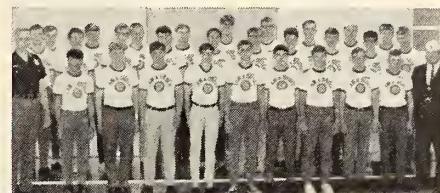


Post 140, N.J., Legion family, including Jr. Auxiliary, supports Vietnam boys.

and distributing Maintain Law & Order bumper stickers. The post also provided subscriptions for The American Legion Magazine to 11 high schools.

Post 122, Methuen, Mass., awarded certificates to Deputy Fire Chief Herbert Reuter and Ptl. John Kiley for outstanding service to the community. Post Cmdr William Shearer did the honors.

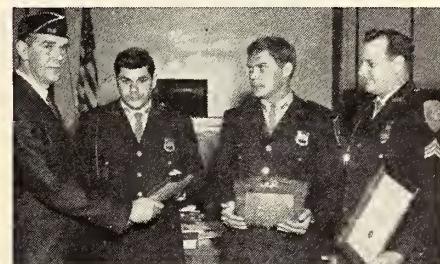
Post 439, Saginaw, Mich., through its commander, Joseph DeRosier, gave an award to Lt. T. G. Beffrey for outstanding police public relations work.



28 potential Law Enforcement officers.

The Dep't of Nebraska sponsors a four-day Law & Order School, currently consisting of 28 high school juniors. At left in the photo is Capt. Earl Schroeder of the State Patrol, chairman of the Legion's Law & Order Committee. At right is Dep't Cmdr Bob Lowry, under whose leadership the program was initiated.

Post 206, Westwood, N.J., via Cmdr Joseph Ferguson (left in photo), presented certificates to Ptl. Robert Smith (second from left) and Sgt. William Hart-



Post 206, N.J., honors three patrolmen. man (right). Ptl. Fred Baker (second from right) was awarded a plaque for having saved the life of a two-year-old boy by artificial respiration.



Post 133, Calif., does the honors.

Huntington Beach, Calif., Post 133 for three years has staged an annual recognition of police work. Complicating police problems has been the rise in the town's population since 1960 from 10,000 to over 100,000. Comments Post Cmdr Hal Wirtz (third from left in photo): "Police Chief John Seltzger (sec-

ond from left) has received citations following a survey which showed that, among 21 cities in Orange County, the Huntington Beach Police Dep't leads the field in general, all-around excellence." Cmdr Wirtz gave certificates to Chief Seltzger and to Officers James Mahan and Floyd Stafford and Detective Gilbert Veine. Selected by their fellow officers for the honors, the policemen's "outstanding service reflected above average performance in the field, good public and community relations, and excellent acceptance by their fellow officers and supervisors." At left in photo is 29th District Cmdr Harry Smith.



Pennsylvania honors a "higher-up."

The Dep't of Pennsylvania inaugurated its Patriot's Award by presenting a plaque with a Legion medal to Federal Judge John Morgan Davis of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. In the photo (l. to rt.): Dep't Cmdr Theodore Foeisch; Chief Inspector Harry Fox, Philadelphia Police Dep't; Nat'l Cmdr William Galbraith; and Judge Davis.

Queens County, N.Y., Cmdr Peter DeNunzio presented a citation to John J. Cassese, president of the New York City Patrolmen's Benevolent Assoc., for his "outstanding contributions to law and order." From left in photo are DeNunzio; Frank Coffey, Dep't Chmn, Law & Order Committee; Albert Buschman, Queens County chmn; and Cassese.



Queens Co., N.Y., cites NYC PBA head.

Post 59, Milford, Mass., honored, with a plaque, Ptl. Vincent Liberto for his

part in the capture of two criminals earlier this year. Liberto also was cited by Mass. Secretary of State John Davoren. Post Cmdr Louis Murphy presented the plaque to Liberto.

In Recognition of the 50th

Post 51, Santiam, Ore., celebrated the 50th Legion Anniversary by having its WWI vets do the job of installing the newly elected officers for the coming year.

Post 422, Flushing, N.Y., plans a parade for October 19, invites all Legionnaires to join in, and wants as many as possible to wear uniforms of all the past wars.

Thirty-two of the 90 members who have paid Legion dues for 50 consecutive years in **Post 15, Louisville, Ky.**, celebrated the Anniversary, aided by some 50-year men from other posts, other Legionnaires, and Department and District officers. Post Cmdr J. Colgan Norman was MC, assisted by the third (1922) commander, Blakey Helm.

ALPA Awards

For the first time in 18 years, a single publication has won both "All-Around Publication, Unlimited Category," and "Best Editorial" awards in The American Legion Press Association's 1967 judging. The prizewinning publication is **Reveille**, published by **Post 1, Denver, Colo.**

The annual William E. Rominger Memorial plaque is given for the best editorial. Second place went to **The Montana Legionnaire** and third to **The West Virginia Legionnaire**.

In the competition among post publications, first place went to **The Gibraltar Journal**, **Post 326, Newark, N.J.**; second, **Legionnaire of Post 80, Binghamton, N.Y.**; third, **Legion Air of Post 196, Point Pleasant, N.J.**

Among stencil produced publications, the **Reporter of Post 62, Columbus, Wis.**, took first place for the second consecutive year. Second place went to **Post 29 Bulletin, Stanton, Del.**, and third to **416 News Reel, Houston, Texas.**

POSTS IN ACTION

Post 1297, North Syracuse, N.Y., invites enlisted military men and women stationed at Hancock Field to attend the post club at any time.

Post 172, Portland, Ore., reports, via Past Cmdr R. L. Pfeifer, Jr., that its members are using colored cards, 3½ x 2 inches, with messages, as public relations aids. On the blue card is printed: "You have just been patronized by a member of Skyline Post 172 . . . American Legion." The Legion emblem is shown. "This is used," says Pfeifer,

"when we stop for coffee, to buy gas or make any other purchase. The yellow card says: 'You have just been assisted by a member of Skyline Post 172.' This is used if we stop to give a stranded motorist assistance."



Steve Benyak, Hospital Chmn, Post 159, Brooklyn, N.Y., presents 250 radio earphones to Dr. P. R. Casesa, director of Brooklyn VA Hospital, for individual patient use, as one demonstrates.

The mothers of two Marine amputees at Philadelphia, Pa., Naval Hospital were brought to the hospital to see their sons on Mother's Day by **Post 366, Philadelphia**. The Marines, wounded in Vietnam, are Pvt. Gary Smith, 20, and Cpl. Jose Mascorro, 20. Smith's parents were flown from Alabama. Mascorro's mother, a widow, and sister were flown from Florida. The post paid all plane fares both ways, provided hotel rooms, and took the families out to a Mother's Day dinner, reported the Committee chairman, Thomas Kenney, a Fire Dep't lieutenant.



Dep't of N.Y. Cmdr Edward Delehanty, at right, presents a new charter changing name of Albany Post 225 to The Capital City-Eduard N. Scheiberling Post. Accepting the charter is PPC Stephen Maney, nephew of the late E. N. Scheiberling, the post's first commander in 1919 and Legion National Commander, 1944-45.

The Flying Legionnaires of **Cahokia, Ill.**, **Post 1265** are licensed pilots who fly sightseers at a penny a pound weekends in the summer over the Gateway Arch, Busch Stadium, and other points in the greater St. Louis area. Profits support

Post activities, including two scholarships.

Post 38, Washington, D.C., gave five TV sets to the veterans convalescing at the Nat'l Naval Medical Center in



Five TV sets from Post 38, D.C.

Bethesda, Md. In the photo above, Post Cmdr Thomas Kouyeas (center, left of flag) made the presentation to Capt. G. H. Tarr, Director of Clinical Services at the Center. From l. to rt.: Post Adjutant A. P. Scoppeglia; Capt. Tarr; Cmdr Kouyeas; Nat'l Adjutant Bill Hauck; B. Schumate; and PC W. D. Calomiris.

When Benny Benson (center in photo below) was a youngster, he won a contest, under the auspices of the Legion's Dep't of Alaska, to design the Alaska flag. Recently, Seward Post 5 and the Seward Chamber of Commerce honored Benny, who now resides in Kodiak, with a plaque. Also shown are Post Cmdr Ray Lee and Wilna Zentmire, Chamber of Commerce president.



Post 5 honors Alaskan flag designer.

Norwood, Mass., Post 70 purchased from Legion Nat'l Hq the newspaper mat of the Flag Code, price \$2, and gave it to publisher Frank W. Massey, who arranged for it to appear as almost a full page in his eight newspapers. "A wonderful gesture of civic minded and unselfish Americanism," writes Lawrence White, the post's Community Service chairman. The total circulation of the eight weekly papers is about 55,000, with an estimated 200,000 readers.

Post 80, McRae, Ga., sponsored eight high school girls as aids to assist doctors and nurses in the care and treatment of patients at the VA Center, Dublin, Ga.

The post provides uniforms and transportation to and from the center at scheduled times each week during the summer.

Post 111, Closter, N.J., again has the nat'l champion in the Legion's .22 pistol postal matches. Sam Elias, a past post cmdr twice, has now won three Department and three national pistol titles. Joseph Alfonso won the Department .22 rifle competition and finished eighth in the nation. Both Legionnaires are leaders in Explorers Post 405, whose members are interested in shooting, and are certified NRA instructors.



Post 2, Mexico: tribute to Cantinflas

Post 2, Mexico, paid homage to the famous international comedian, Cantinflas (Mario Moreno), giving him a citation for his unselfish work with underprivileged children of Mexico and the U.S. In the photo above are Ralph Hoyos, Past PC; Dep't Cmdr Gordon Ballantyne; and Cantinflas.

Post 1451, Niagara Falls, N.Y., put \$782, derived from bingo, toward a beautification project for the Town of Wheatfield's Veterans Memorial.

Post 28, Okinawa, lifted morale at Camp Kue Army Hospital with a gift of \$2,000 for 25 TV sets. In the photo below, Jessie Cotter, Post Cmdr, hands the check to Col. W. W. Cox, commander of the Army Medical Center. Post 28 in 1967 shelled out a total of \$115,034 for causes that varied from heart surgery to child care nurseries, road surfacing and scholarships.



Post 28, Okinawa, lifts morale.

Post 341, Ambridge, Pa., collected more than 400 pairs of eyeglasses for New Eyes for the Needy. The glasses will be sent to New Jersey to Nat'l Hq of Optometrists of the U.S. for distribution



Post 341, Pa., promotes New Eyes . . .

to the needy. In the photo above are John Seech, 2nd VC; John Sirk, Cmdr; and John Geriak, 1st VC.

On behalf of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, **Chinese Post 628, Los Angeles**, presented a plaque to the 15th Air Force Band, March Field, Calif., which participated in the Chinese New Year



Chinese Post 628, LA, to Air Force

parade in LA. In the photo above, Post Cmdr Dr. Ernest Yee gives the plaque to Capt. James Whittenton, Band Cmdr.



Post 1498, Bronx, N.Y., gave four TV sets to Kingsbridge VA Hospital. In photo are: M. Crescenzo, Ben DiSalvo, L. Durante, Post Cmdr Achilles Alfano, Pat Moretta, and Bob Castiglia.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Joseph G. Carty, of Plainfield, N.J., Post 9, a member of the Nat'l Legislative Commission, appointed chairman of the New Jersey Veterans Service Advisory Council by Gov. Richard Hughes.

Rev. Milton B. Faust, chaplain of the VA Hospital in Salisbury, N.C., installed as international chaplain of Civitan.

DIED

Congressman Joe R. Pool, of Dallas, Texas, a Legionnaire and a general member (1963-68) of the Nat'l Distinguished Guests Committee.

Dr. J. Paul Campbell, of Bozeman, Mont., Past Dep't Cmdr (1958-59).

John A. Bonin, of Greendale, Wis., who attended the 1919 Paris Caucus.

Guy Belford, Jr., of Tulsa, Okla., Past Dep't Cmdr (1950-51).

John W. Gilmore, of Detroit, Mich., Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman (1935-37) and Past Dep't Cmdr (1932-33).

Allan Kline, of Vinton, Iowa, former president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, a member of the Legion's 50th Anniversary Prestige Advisory Committee, and a consultant to the Task Force for the Future.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

Ralph B. Dixon and **B. J. Dohogne** and **O. A. Douds** and **George Dyer** and **Charles L. Edgerton** (all 1967), Post 1, Phoenix, Ariz.

Richard A. Harmon (1968), Post 211, Lompoc, Calif.

William H. Hite (1968), Post 256, Victorville, Calif.

Mark M. Johnson (1963), Post 270 Downey, Calif.

John Matzek and **Emil Pahlka** and **Marrall Smith** (all 1966), Post 410, Daly City, Calif.

Le Roy R. Corwin (1968), Post 622, Chatsworth, Calif.

Fiore Ciccone and **Charles Symon** (both 1967), Post 150, Hamden, Conn.

Alfred Y. Power (1968), Post 127, Lake Helen, Fla.

Louis Lippold (1967) and **Fredrick A. Bergman** (1968), Post 283, Arlington, Fla.

Michael E. Cressaty (1968), Post 1, Paris, France.

Clarence F. VanDucen (1968), Post 69, Robinson, Ill.

Harold L. Beamish and **Harold B. Hamper** and **James J. McGarry** and **Earl A. Ricketts** (all 1968), Post 84, Aurora, Ill.

Dr. George Fry (1966) and **Herschel Smith** (1967), Post 169, Eldorado, Ill.

George A. Ferber and **John D. Hoople** and **Ernest B. Johnson** and **Eric R. Kylen** (all 1968), Post 250, Hinsdale, Ill.

Marion Devine and **Frank Epley** and **B. C. Holthaus** and **Henry Holthaus** and **William R. Perry** (all 1968), Post 317, Oconee, Ill.

Lawrence P. Bratton and **Donald Burris** and **Frank Calabrese** and **Charles G. Campbell** (all 1967), Post 423, Mount Carmel, Ill.

John Dewes and **Edward Dietel** and **Richard B. Falkiner** and **Henry W. Homeier** (all 1968), Post 20, Crown Point, Ind.

Jesse Allen and **Alva Bronnenberg** and **Leslie Konkle** and **Ray I. Spencer** and **Curtis W. Thompson** (all 1968), Post 173, Versailles, Ind.

John E. Melton and **Cassius Miller** and **E. O. Updike** (all 1968), Post 363, Lakeville, Ind.

Charles J. Friel (1968), Post 372, Indianapolis, Ind.

Homer Talbert (1967), Post 53, Grinnell, Iowa.

George Hall and **Don Richards** and **William W. Wagner** (all 1967), Post 207, La Porte City, Iowa.

Gerald E. Alnoch and **John J. Biggs** and **Richard G. Duvall** and **George Henderson** (all 1968), Post 13, Cumberland, Md.

Lee Mellett and **Larry Nichols** and **Lee W. Ralphs** (all 1967), Post 97, Winchester, Mass.

Albert G. Byron and **Ronald E. Snell** (both 1966), Post 142, South Ashburnham, Mass.

Earl Jones and **Alfred M. Kitchen** and **William H. Young** and **William M. Young** (all 1967), Post 227, Middleton, Mass.

Alfred B. Anderson (1964), Post 266, Hartland, Minn.

Alfred Papin and **Eugene Roth** and **Jerome Rottler** and **Joseph Rozier** (all 1967), Post 150, Ste. Genevieve, Mo.

John P. Holmes and **Edward E. O'Brien** (both 1968), Post 439, Jersey City, N.J.

Paul Koch, Sr. and **Elmer J. LaPointe** and **Nelson F. Lasher** and **Frank Mayhood** and **Dr. Francis S. Myers** (all 1967), Post 42, Chatham, N.Y.

George Paul (1968), Post 376, Oxford, N.Y.

Joseph F. Newman, Jr. (1968), Post 1048, Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.

Arthur M. Doud (1962) and **William A. Groh** (1964) and **James E. Haffey** (1965) and **James F. Leary** (1966), Post 1098, Rochester, N.Y.

John J. McCloy (1968), Post 1674, New York, N.Y.

Thomas Mullan (1966) and **Joseph M. Barbour** (1968), Post 1718, Carle Place, N.Y.

John Carell and **Harold Darrow** and **Harry Hewes** and **Martin James** (all 1968), Post 124, Geneva, Ohio.

George H. White (1968), Post 320, Maumee, Ohio.

Aloysius J. Smythe (1967), Post 200, Pittsburgh, Pa.

George E. Klee and **Ralph E. Lambert** and **Lester D. Mixell** and **J. F. Ott** (all 1968), Post 612, St. Thomas, Pa.

J. Fred Jefferies (1967), Post 22, Union, S.C.

Lewis Tillotson and **John Tobin** and **David Vetter** and **Nick Weidensee** and **C. E. Westphal** (all 1966), Post 135, Gettysburg, S.C. Dak.

George W. Riddick and **Edward K. Saffell** and **Joseph W. Touhey** and **Herman A. Ziel** (all 1967), Post 53, Front Royal, Va.

H. E. Lakeburg and **H. E. Munson** and **M. H. Needham** and **A. W. Robinson** (all 1967), Post 31, Shelton, Wash.

Walter A. Beck and **Louis Lorella, Sr.** (both 1968), Post 139, Seattle, Wash.

Arthur C. Garling and **Vincent H. Helmreich** and **Kurt C. Ruedebusch** and **Herbert Schumann** (all 1968), Post 69, Mayville, Wis.

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, self-addressed return envelope to:

"L.M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York, N.Y." 10019.

On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars, write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official form only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019. Notices should be received at least five months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submission favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

ARMY

1st Army Art'y Park, Bats A,B,C (WW1)—(Nov.) Michael Grassie, 25 Whitmore Pl., Oakland, Calif. 94611

2nd AA Mach Gun Bn—(Nov.) Leland T. Hafford, 230 Riverside Dr., New York 25, N.Y.

2nd Inf Div (West Coast Reunion)—(Nov.) Lawrence S. Chermak, P.O. Box 42262, Los Angeles, Calif. 90042

3rd N.J. Inf, Co H, Nat'l Guard—(Nov.) Ernest Knierim, 510 Staffa St., West Allentown, N.J. 07311

32nd Cav Recon Tp—(Oct.) Leonard T. Davis, 280 Hazel St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 18702

37th Ord Co (MM)—(Oct.) Jerome M. Brody, 615 Indiana St., Monongahela, Pa. 15063

51st Chem Proc Co, 1st Chem Impreg Co, 1st Chem Tng Bn (Edgewood Arsenal, Md.)—(Dec.) Harry Dugan, Rt. 2, Montezuma, Iowa 50171

64th Chem Depot Co—(Oct.) Donald E. Downs, 814 Pearson Dr., Joliet, Ill. 60435

90th Div (WW1)—(Nov.) M. H. Watts, 703 Beacon Bldg., Tulsa, Okla. 74103

104th Field Art'y, Bat D (WW1)—(Nov.) Nathan Freedman, 1 Tennis Court Apt. 6B, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11226

109th Field Art'y, Bat E (1916-18)—(Nov.) Edward Humphreys, 44 Walnut St., Kingston, Pa. 18704

116th Field Sig Bn (WW1)—(Dec.) William G.

Clark, 6210 E. Greenlake Way N., Seattle, Wash. 98103

120th Mach Gun Bn, Co A (WW1)—(Nov.) William Merritt, 1227 Bamford Dr., Keego Harbor, Mich. 48033

139th Inf, Co L (WW1)—(Oct.) Elmer M. Holt, 415 N. Washington, Wellington, Kans. 67152

143rd Inf, Co C (WW1)—(Nov.) M. P. Stewart, 1475 Cartwright, Beaumont, Tex. 77701

158th Field Hosp Co (WW1)—(Nov.) G. Conrad Baker, 1937 Park Ave., San Jose, Calif. 95126

161st Inf, Co E—(Oct.) Carlyle E. Ragsdale, 18144 57th Ave. N.E., Seattle, Wash. 98155

161st Inf, Cos K,L&M—(Nov.) Jack Blum, 5631 Buena Vista Ave., Oakland, Calif. 94618

204th CA AA Reg't—(Dec.) E. O. Bonnette, 3012 Drexel St., Shreveport, La. 71108

332nd Eng Reg't (WW2)—(Nov.) Harris P. Maddox, P.O. Box 113, Mexico, Mo. 65265

339th Field Art'y, Bat D—(Sept.) B. F. Miller, 727 E. McLane, Osceola, Iowa 50213

357th Inf, HQ Co—(Oct.) George W. Parker, Box 3, Amado, Ariz. 85001

389th Field Art'y Bn, Bat C—(Oct.) Arlin Trask, 202 Basquin Dr., Chardon, Ohio 44024

449th AAA AW Bn, Bat B—(Oct.) George E. Elliott, Jr., 199 Karen Lee Rd., Glastonbury, Conn. 06033

551st AAA—(Oct.) Thomas J. Pike, 252 Washington Ave., Kenmore, N.Y.

615th Ord Bn—(Sept.) Harry J. Campbell, 1821 Wesley Pl., Lansing, Mich. 48906

766th Tank Bn, Co C—(Nov.) Nathan Madnick, Box 445, South Fallsburg, N.Y. 12779

816th Aviation Eng—(Oct.) Whitey Spahr, 538 Hillcrest Ave., Glenside, Pa. 19038

Medical Tng Unit, Co G (Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Camp Hancock, Ga.)—(Sept.) Earl S. Batterton, 34 Allendale Rd., Hartford, Conn. 06106

Students Army Tng Corps (Baldwin-Wallace Coll.)—(Nov.) D. A. Billings, 210 Harrison St., Elyria, Ohio 44035

NAVY

6th Seabees—(Oct.) Jim Trainer, Box J, Cuba, Mo. 65453

70th Seabees, 1005th & 1006th Dets—(Sept.) Charles A. Hicks, 162 Hamilton Blvd., Piscataway, N.J. 08854

99th Seabees—(Nov.) Warren F. Thomas, P.O. Box 99, Chillicothe, Ill. 61523

Nat'l Yeomen (F)—(Sept.) Mrs. Marguerite B. Geiger, 924 Stokes Ave., Collingswood, N.J. 08108

VR 7 (WW2)—(Dec.) Postmaster, Stony Brook, N.Y. 11790

USS Bogue (CVE 9, WW2)—(Nov.) M. A. Dunn, 78 Foster Ave., Richmond, Va.

USS Harry Lee (APA 10, Dec. 1940-Aug. 1945 & Com. Crew)—(Nov.) Michael A. Kutolosky, 11 Vincent Rd., Lynn, Mass. 01904

AIR

483rd Aero Sqdn (WW1)—(Nov.) R. R. Pollock, Rt. 1 Box 303, Dixon, Calif. 95620

Barron Field Cadets—(Dec.) William C. Godsey, P.O. Box 3533, Temple, Tex. 76501

MISCELLANEOUS

Pearl Harbor Attack Vets—(Dec.) Frank C. Holler, 178 Harold St., Hartford, Conn. 06112

American Legion Life Insurance Month Ending June 30, 1968

Benefits paid Jan. 1-June 30, 1968.....\$ 750,724

Benefits paid since April 1958.....6,033,636

Basic Units in force (number).....162,376

New Applications approved since

Jan. 1, 1968.....6,080

New Applications rejected.....648

American Legion Life Insurance is an official program of The American Legion, adopted by the National Executive Committee, 1958. It is decreasing term insurance, issued on application to paid-up members of The American Legion subject to approval based on health and employment statement. Death benefits range from \$11,500 (full unit up through age 29) in decreasing steps with age to termination of insurance at end of year in which 75th birthday occurs. Quoted benefit includes 15% "bonus" in excess of contract amount. For calendar year 1968 the 15% "across the board" increase in benefits will continue to all participants in the group insurance plan. Available in half and full units at a flat rate of \$12 or \$24 a year on a calendar year basis, pro-rated during the first year at \$1 or \$2 a month for insurance approved after January 1. Underwritten by two commercial life insurance companies. American Legion Insurance Trust Fund is managed by trustee operating under the laws of Missouri. No other insurance may use the full words "American Legion." Administered by The American Legion Insurance Department, P.O. Box 5609, Chicago, Illinois 60680, to which write for more details.

SPECIAL LIMITED ENROLLMENT! EXPIRES MIDNIGHT, OCTOBER 13, 1968

Announcing a new "bonus" health plan for veterans only!

- Pays "extra cash" direct to you when you are hospitalized
- Pays a big lump-sum cash benefit if you become permanently disabled
- All tax-free over and above insurance from any other company
- And, in addition, actually pays money to help keep you in the best possible health!

Check right now to see if you qualify for this remarkable new Veterans Benefit Plan! . . . If you hold an honorable discharge from the Armed Forces of the U. S., are not now on active duty and do not receive a VA disability pension or compensation . . . YOU CAN QUALIFY! Mail your Enrollment before Midnight, October 13, 1968 and you can enroll without having to see a company representative—without any red tape whatsoever—and for only \$1.00!

This could well be the most *important* set of benefits offered to you since you were discharged! Now—as a qualified veteran—you can take advantage of a special new "bonus" health plan that not only pays you *extra cash* when you are hospitalized—and a *big lump-sum cash benefit* if you should become permanently disabled—but, in addition, actually pays money for a yearly check-up by your own doctor to *help him keep you in the best possible health!*

Why A Board of Doctors Created This "Bonus" Health Plan For Veterans Only

Most veterans are in their late thirties, forties and fifties—the years when both earning power and family obligations are at a peak—and *also* the years when serious health problems begin to take their toll. That's why you probably already carry regular health insurance. But it's a fact that in these "danger years" ordinary health insurance—by itself—simply isn't enough.

That's why the 66-year-old Physicians Mutual Insurance Company—*run by doctors*—has created this new low-cost plan to give you the extra cash protection you need no matter what other coverage you have. It pays *extra cash* direct to you *in addition* to any other company's insurance you carry, group or individual . . . plus a big extra cash *lump sum* for permanent disability . . . and, for the first time—actually pays cash to your doctor to *help him keep you in the best possible health!* Of course, you may have only one like policy with Physicians Mutual.

Pays "Extra Cash" When You're Hospitalized—Pays Money to Help Keep You Well and Out of the Hospital

As your doctor will tell you, few things are more important to your health than

(continued on next page)

**\$100 a week extra cash paid direct to you
in addition to any other health insurance—even Medicare!**

**Plus... \$10,000 extra cash for permanent disability
Plus... extra cash for your yearly check-ups**

Here's how this Veterans "bonus" plan works: \$100 a week (\$14.28 a day) will be paid directly *to you* from the very first day of hospital confinement—even for one day—and *for as long as 52 weeks*, each time a new sickness or accident hospitalizes you. Even if you have been in the hospital for a full *year*—and have collected your full \$5,200 of benefits, as long as you have kept your policy in force you will be entitled to all your benefits all over again if you have been out of the hospital for at least six months.

- Off-the-job accidents covered immediately, as soon as your policy is in force • New sicknesses covered after your policy is 30 days old • Even pre-existing conditions are covered after two years.

Think of it! You're protected immediately for accidents off the job. After you've had your policy 30 days, you're covered for new sicknesses and when you've had your policy for 2 years, you're covered for chronic ailments you've had in the past—conditions that come back again and again or are likely to recur.

There are only a few usual exceptions: war, military service, mental disorder, or alcoholism, pregnancy or any consequence thereof, service-connected disability for which you are receiving government compensation or pension, or conditions covered by Workmen's Compensation or Employers Liability Laws. You are free to use any hospital that charges for room and board, excepting only: nursing homes, convalescent or self-care units of hospitals, Federal hospitals, or any hospital primarily for treatment of tuberculosis, alcoholism, drug addiction, or mental disorder.

\$10,000 Lump-Sum Cash Benefit

Unlike any other disability insurance, Veterans Benefit pays you \$10,000 extra cash in *one lump sum* if you become permanently and totally disabled from any new sickness or accident.

If, before age 65, you are totally disabled for 12 consecutive months, and doctors determine you are unable to work at any job, you are entitled to this big extra cash benefit. Of course, you must have been employed full-time for at least six months before you became totally disabled.

Pays Extra Money To Help Keep You In The Best Possible Health

To encourage you to see your doctor regularly, Veterans Benefit Plan will pay up to \$10 to help pay for an annual routine physical check-up. You see *your own* doctor any time within 60 days after you receive your notice.

18 Important Questions Answered About The

1 What is the Veterans Benefit Plan?

It is a new non-government insurance plan for honorably discharged veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States—who are not now on active duty and who are not receiving compensation or pension for service-connected or non-service-connected disability from the Veterans Administration—that pays extra cash direct to you when you are hospitalized, plus an additional lump-sum payment for permanent disability. In addition, the Veterans Benefit Plan provides a physical examination benefit each year to help your doctor keep you in the best possible health.

2 Why do I need the extra cash of the Veterans Benefit Plan in addition to my regular health insurance?

Probably your present hospital insurance won't cover all your hospital expenses. But even if it does, you will still need help to pay all your other expenses at home. And if you become permanently disabled, you can surely use an additional lump-sum payment in cash, to help you pay off large debts, your mortgage

or put to some other important use.

3 How do I get my "physical" each year?

Veterans Benefit Plan actually pays your own doctor up to \$10 annually toward your routine physical examination (but only if you want it). You get special forms yearly to take to your doctor so he can give you your check-up within 60 days.

4 Can I collect even though I carry other health insurance?

Yes. This Plan pays you in addition to any other company's health insurance you carry, whether group or individual—even in addition to Medicare! Of course, you may have only one like policy with Physicians Mutual.

5 Is there a lot of red tape to qualify?

No. The only qualification is that you are an honorably discharged veteran, as noted in (1) above. Even senior citizens over 65 are welcome.

6 If I become hospitalized, when do my benefits begin?

\$100 a week (\$14.28 a day) will be paid di-

rectly to you from the very first day of hospital confinement.

7 How long will I be paid?

For as long as 52 weeks (as much as \$5200) while you are hospitalized for a new sickness or accident. Each new period of hospital confinement pays up to the full 52 weeks benefit, as long as there is an interval of six months from the last hospital confinement.

8 When does my policy go into force?

It becomes effective on the date your Enrollment is received. Accidents are covered on that date. After your policy has been in force for 30 days, you are covered for sicknesses which begin thereafter.

9 What if I have had a health problem that may occur again?

Pre-existing conditions are covered after your policy has been in force for two years.

10 What isn't covered?

Only a few exceptions: war, military service, mental disorder or alcoholism, pregnancy or

(continued from preceding page)

regular medical check-ups. The most serious illnesses (cancer, for example) can often be cured when detected early enough. To encourage you to see your doctor regularly, the Veterans Benefit Plan actually helps provide a yearly routine physical check-up.

But even if you see your doctor regularly, you might still be hospitalized by a sudden accident or unexpected illness. Would your present insurance cover all your medical expenses? Almost surely, the answer is *no*.

But even if it did, what about your family's living expenses? Who would pay the rent or mortgage?...your monthly payments?...the food bills and all the other bills that keep on coming in even when you are on the sick-list and hospitalized? Your debts may pile up fast—and your savings may swiftly disappear. You may recover your health—but you may never recover from the tremendous financial loss.

But now you can stop worrying about where the extra cash is going to come from—if you take advantage of the extra cash protection offered by the Veterans Benefit Plan.

Not only does it provide extra protection when you are hospitalized—but it pays you a big *extra cash lump-sum* benefit for permanent disability. Consider what this big lump-sum payment could do for you if you should find yourself permanently unable to work. Perhaps you'd receive small monthly payments from social security or other insurance, but this big lump sum could be a lifesaver toward wiping out large debts or helping to pay off your mortgage. Or perhaps you'd want to use it

for your children's education, or invest it for needed income.

Why The Plan Has Been Called "The Best Insurance Buy Since G. I. Life Insurance"!

With all these extra cash benefits, you might expect the Veterans Benefit Plan to be very expensive. But here's the best news of all! It costs only \$4.95 a month until age 55—from 55 until 65, only \$5.95 a month—65 and over, only \$6.95. No additional premiums can ever be assessed and, regardless of your age, you get your first month for only \$1.00.

Extra Benefits Give You Real Security and Peace of Mind

For as long as you live and continue to pay your premiums, we will never cancel or refuse to renew your policy for health reasons—and we guarantee that we will never cancel, modify, or terminate your health policy unless we decline renewal on all policies in your entire state. Furthermore, *all your benefits are tax-free!*

How We Can Offer So Much For So Little

Information recently revealed by the Veterans Administration (NSLI) shows that veterans live longer and are in better health than the general male population. That's why it is possible for you

—as a properly qualified veteran—to directly benefit from the low cost of this remarkable plan!

Secondly, by encouraging our members to take regular check-ups each year, we hope to keep more of our policyholders *out* of the hospital. This means *lower claim costs*.

Thirdly, the Veterans Benefit Plan is a *mass enrollment* plan. All business is conducted *directly* between you and the company. *No salesmen or investigators are used.* It all adds up to *high quality protection at low cost*.

Offered By A Private "Doctors" Company

Your policy is backed by the resources, integrity and reputation of *Physicians Mutual Insurance Company*, "the doctors' company" since 1902. For many years we specialized in health insurance for physicians, surgeons and dentists exclusively. Headquartered in Omaha, Nebraska, where it is incorporated and licensed, Physicians Mutual now serves hundreds of thousands of policyholders in all walks of life all across America direct by mail. Doctors in your own community know about us and may actually be insured by us. Our Board of Directors is still composed entirely of respected members of the



**PHYSICIANS MUTUAL
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115 South 42nd Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68131

Dunne's Insurance Reports, one of the leading insurance industry authorities in the nation, gives Physicians Mutual its highest policyholders' rating of "A Plus (Excellent)."

New "Bonus" Health Plan For Veterans Only!

any consequence thereof, service-connected or non-service-connected disability for which you are receiving government compensation or pension, or any condition covered by Workmen's Compensation or Employers Liability Laws.

11 Does the Veterans Benefit Plan pay in any hospital?

You will be covered in any hospital in the world that makes a charge for room and board, except nursing homes, convalescent or self-care units of hospitals, Federal hospitals or any hospital primarily for treatment of tuberculosis, alcoholism, drug addiction, or mental disorder.

12 What if I become permanently disabled?

Should you become totally disabled for 12 consecutive months before you reach the age of 65, and it is medically determined that you are unable to work at any job, you are entitled to a permanent total disability benefit—a lump sum of \$10,000.00 in tax-free cash! Of course, you must have been employed

full-time for at least 6 months before you became totally disabled.

13 Can I drop out at any time? Can you drop me?

No matter how many claims you make or how much you collect, we will never cancel or refuse to renew your policy for health reasons—for as long as you live. We guarantee that we will never cancel, modify or terminate your policy unless we decline renewal on all policies of this type in your entire state. You, of course, can drop your policy on any renewal date.

14 How do I report a claim?

With your policy, you will receive a simple, easy-to-use Claim Form which you send directly to the company when you wish to report a claim.

15 How much does it cost to join?

Only \$1.00, regardless of age. After your first month you pay only \$4.95 a month until age 55; only \$5.95 a month until age 65; and only \$6.95 a month from age 65 and over.

16 Why are the premiums so low?

First, we believe veterans, as a group, are better insurance risks. Second, by encouraging regular check-ups, we hope to minimize the chances of hospitalization and permanent disability. Finally, this is a mass enrollment plan—and no salesmen are used.

17 Why is there a "deadline" date?

In order to offer the Plan to properly qualified veterans without any other requirements and still maintain our low rate, we can only make the Plan available on this basis during a limited enrollment period. The deadline date is firm—we cannot accept the enclosed Enrollment unless postmarked on or before that date.

18 Why should I enroll right now?

Because an unexpected sickness or accident could strike without warning—and you will not be covered until your policy is in force. Remember, if for any reason you change your mind, you may return your policy within 10 days and your \$1.00 will be refunded immediately.

medical, dental and insurance professions.

No branch, department, or instrumentality of the United States Government has any connection with this Plan or with Physicians Mutual. No veterans organization is in any way connected with this offering.

Urgent—Why You Should Enroll Today!

You have nothing to gain—but you can lose—if you wait. Once accident or illness strikes, it will be too late to get "extra cash" protection at any cost! Mail

your Enrollment today. The minute we receive it, we will issue your Veterans Benefit Policy (Form P303 Series) and automatically put your policy in force.

We'll also send you an easy-to-use Claim Form so that when you need your benefits you will have it ready to use. In addition, you'll receive special forms each year to take to your doctor for your medical check-up.

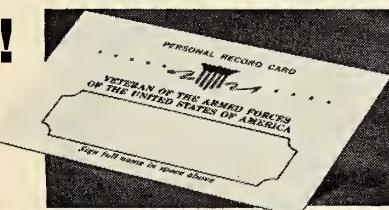
JUST ONE THING MORE! Because this is a limited enrollment we can only

accept enrollments postmarked on or before Oct. 13, 1968. But please don't wait until the deadline. The sooner we receive your Enrollment, the sooner the plan will cover you. We cannot cover you if your policy is not in force.

Simply fill out the form below and mail it with \$1.00 today. When you receive your policy, you'll see that it is simple and easy to understand. But, if for any reason you change your mind, you may return it within 10 days and we will promptly refund your dollar!

This enrollment is not available to residents of Calif., Minn., N.J., N.M., N.Y., N.C., Wisc.

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PERSONAL
RECORD
CARD



This Personal Record Card identifies you as a veteran, tells of your special health problems, blood type, immunization record, allergies and care and medicine you need immediately if you are unconscious or unable to speak.

Fill out and mail Enrollment with \$1 to Veterans Benefit Plan,
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115 South 42nd Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68131

★ VETERANS BENEFIT PLAN ★

LIMITED ENROLLMENT FORM NO. 9112

EXPIRATION DATE
OCT. 13, 1968

NAME _____
(Please Print) First Middle Initial Last

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP NO. _____

AGE _____ DATE OF BIRTH _____ Month Day Year SEX Male Female

Do you carry other insurance in this Company?
 No Yes (If "yes," please list policy numbers.)

OCCUPATION _____ Date _____ Signed X
Form E-303

I have served honorably in the Armed Forces of the United States of America and am not now on active duty. I do not now receive compensation for a service-connected disability or pension for a non-service connected disability from the Veterans Administration. I have enclosed my first monthly premium of \$1.00 and hereby apply to PHYSICIANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Omaha, Nebraska, for a Veterans Benefit Policy, Form P303 Series. I understand that the policy is not in force until actually issued.

Sign Name in Full—Do Not Print

Please make check or money order payable to PHYSICIANS MUTUAL

WHY ARE WE CALLED YANKEES?

(Continued from page 25)

Why it became "Yankee" in English, and whether it did so hundreds of years ago, or in the colonies at a later date, need not be argued at this point. But Bense, who ought to have known, and who started his dictionary of American words based on Dutch terms in 1909, flatly stated that there was no such Dutch nickname as "Janke." Mencken picked this up, and said that that settled *that*.

He might then have turned to the Greek "Yiangos" for "Johnnie." But, he and his subsequent editors said, the two Dutch names Jan Kees (Yan Kees) had two familiar uses in Dutch. First, Jan Kees was a familiar name for "Jan Cornelius," which was about as common as John Henry in English, and the short form meant almost the same as Joe Doakes. Second, Jan Kees (or Kaas) also meant "John Cheese" and as such meant a country bumpkin. The Mencken school, and many another, says that it is most likely that the New York Dutch dubbed their Connecticut neighbors "Jan Kees" or "Yankeys" to call them Joe Doakes, or to call them country bumpkins, or to call them a bunch of pirates.

Mencken didn't invent this, but he put together a huge and reasonable account of it that is as magnificent as the rest of his "The American Language," whether true or false. It is by all odds the "most accepted" version among today's scholars.

Sadly, if Mencken or any of his supporters ever had any record of the New York Dutch actually being the first to call New Englanders Yankees, they haven't published it where long-suffering magazine writers can find it. It all seems to stand on logic, not history.

THIS MUCH EXHAUSTS all the most likely attempts to track down the *isolated* word "Yankee" and quite a few of the hoaxes and wild guesses, except for frequent references that are found to one canny old New Englander. This fellow is supposed to have used "yankee" as an adjective to mean "good" on the Harvard campus as early as 1713 (much earlier than most authorities will accept as a date for "yankee" being a well-known word). Our man was Jonathan Hastings, a farmer near Cambridge, who sold cider and rented horses to Harvard students. It is said that Harvard students mimicked his nasal "this is a yankee (good) horse," or "yankee (good) cider," until his fame spread far and wide.

But how about the *unisolated* word "Yankee?" That is, when it is found along with "doodle" in the song Yankee Doodle? Here we have a whole new history, a whole new set of legends, explanations and guesses.

What do the experts say? The "Collier's Encyclopedia" says only one thing

about Yankee Doodle. It says that the Yankee Doodle House in Norwalk, Conn., is so-called "because it was the home of Col. Thomas Fitch, an officer of the French and Indian War who inspired the writing of Yankee Doodle."

"Inspired" is hardly the word for it, and Colonel Fitch must have rolled over in his grave at the "credit," if we are to believe what others say about this.

When Sonneck wrote his long report on Yankee Doodle for the music department of the Library of Congress in 1909, he listed no less than 16 different supposed versions of the origin of the song Yankee Doodle. Among them, the one connected with Colonel Fitch is a leading contender with many historians.

It is 1758. The British Army and the colonists are fighting together against the French and their Indian allies on the

of so many holes that we omit them. But there is a strong feeling that Dr. Shuckburgh wrote *something*, be it new verses to Yankee Doodle now forgotten, or what, nobody knows. Meanwhile, every version of the story makes it plain that Colonel Fitch, who was one of Connecticut's most distinguished 18th century leaders, can rest content that it was his men, and not he, who "inspired" Shuckburgh's efforts. They were not flattering. Few surviving verses credited to the good doctor could have been written by him. They allude to later events or mock the colonials' courage, not their appearance. One verse sometimes credited to Shuckburgh is the familiar:

*Yankee Doodle came to town
Riding on a pony,
Stuck a feather in his hat
And called it macaroni.*

"Macaroni" in London slang of the 18th century, and perhaps earlier, meant



"Has Madam ever challenged us before?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

American continent. British troops under Abercrombie are encamped across the Hudson from Albany at Fort Crailo (now spelled Crailo) awaiting reinforcements. Into camp comes Colonel Fitch, governor of Connecticut. He leads up to four regiments of colonial troops, whose ragtag appearance and non-military bearing drive the British regulars to laughter.

Chuckles, a British Army surgeon, Dr. Richard Shuckburgh, sits down on a curb by a well and composes Yankee Doodle on the spot, with many verses ridiculing the Connecticut soldiery. It catches on like wildfire. Today, there is an historic marker, dated 1939, by the old manor house there: "Fort Crailo.... Yankee Doodle written here, 1758."

Neither Sonneck, nor anyone else, has accepted *all* the details of the Shuckburgh story. They have been picked full

foppish styles and affectations, some imported from Italy, which London's hippies, beatniks and zoot-suiters of those times went for in a big way.

If Shuckburgh wrote this verse, he probably meant: "This silly colonial went out to the chicken yard, picked up a feather to stick in his hat, and pretended that it made him as stylish as London's dandies. Har, har, har."

Oddly, though Yankee Doodle was well known many years earlier, the earliest known publication of it set to the music was by James Aird in Scotland in 1782. It may have been hundreds of years old by then, and it was most certainly 30 to 50 years old.

Some other "explanations" of Yankee Doodle noted by Sonneck are these:

It was an ancient Spanish sword dance.
(Continued on page 42)

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WHY ARE WE CALLED YANKEES?

(Continued from page 40)

It was an Irish ditty. All the Way to Galway. It was a Hungarian folk dance. It was a German military march, Schwalmer Tanz, brought to America during the Revolution by the Hessians (not a chance). It was a well-known song in England by the 1500s, with many verses, composed at various times, including (in the Beggar's Opera, 1728):

*Lucy Lockit lost her pocket
Kitty Fischer found it,
Not a bit of money in it
Only binding round it.*

Among legends about the song usually ignored are: (a) British troops, at some early date, sang Yankee Doodle outside of Puritan church services in New England to disrupt them, and (b) at some early date the British Army drummed disgraced members out of their regiments to the tune of Yankee Doodle.

Sonneck and most other authorities insist that it is most likely that Yankee Doodle originated in what is now the United States some time after 1700. Consequently, they reject what Duyckinck and Raymond Kendall support.

In Duyckinck's "Cyclopedia of American Literature," 1855, Yankee Doodle is traced to an ancient harvest-time nonsense song in Holland:

*Yanker didel dudel down
Didel, dudel, lanter
Yanke viver voover vown
Bottermilk and Tanther.*

The first three lines are nonsense, the last refers to the harvesters getting all the buttermilk they could drink and a tenth (tanther) of all the grain they harvested. Who stuck the English word "and" in there, we don't know. For lack of other records to support this, most scholars suppose that if the song existed it went the other way, perhaps from America to Holland at a later date, with American-invented gibberish.

BY THE SAME TOKEN, most experts reject a persistent legend that Yankee Doodle was sung by Royalists in the 1600s in England to mock Oliver Cromwell, who became dictator of England after his troops overthrew the forces of King Charles I and had Charles hanged. In fact, with only one line different, the most familiar verse today is here moved 100 years ahead of Shuckburgh. It is said to have been aimed at Cromwell in a song sometimes known as the "Roundheads and the Cavaliers."

*Yankee Doodle came to town
Upon a Kentish pony,
Stuck a feather in his hat
And called it macaroni.*

The Kentish pony is supposed to allude to a small horse that Cromwell rode into London from Canterbury, in Kent. On the surface, the verse doesn't

fit well. Cromwell was a plain and modest man in his personal habits and certainly no dandy or "macaroni" wearer.

When the Rev. Woodfall Ebsworth, an expert on English ballads, said he could find no such song in the Cromwell era, the other experts followed suit and the account fell into disrepute.

However, there is one modern au-



Bob Graw

"Okay, Mrs. Ackerman, I'll reopen your charge account, but if I get so much as one poison pen letter from Mr. Ackerman, I'll"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

thority who flies in the face of all the others. You will find complete support for the Cromwell and Duyckinck versions in the article on Yankee Doodle in the modern "World Book Encyclopedia." It was written by Raymond Kendall, one-time music critic for the Los Angeles Times and Dean of Music at the University of Southern California—who is now president of the Performing Arts Academy in the Los Angeles Music Center. Kendall says Yankee Doodle was an early Dutch harvest nonsense song, that it probably dates back to central Europe in the Middle Ages, that it was well-known in England in the 1500s and was sung by children in the streets in Shakespeare's time. The "macaroni" verse was sung in derision of Cromwell, he says. We asked Kendall why he accepted what other experts reject, but our presses closed before we could hear from him.

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In his favor, Kendall has a huge mythology and folk legend, while his "opponents" construct their theories chiefly on their own logical construction of Dutch words.

Lacking in all published accounts is anything that clearly connects an explanation of Yankee Doodle to known history.

MANY ENGLISH SONGS and nursery rhymes can be traced by their words to known events. For example, we have it from modern historian L. M. Rhodes, of Texas, that "Ring around a Rosy" has long been connected with the great plagues or Black Death. The "ring around a rosy" was a skin swelling surrounded by congested tissue, an oft-recorded symptom of the plague. The "pocket full of posy" was herbs, carried in the pocket to ward off plague. The final words "all fall down" went to the result of the plague—death in the streets.

Now since anybody can play the Yankee Doodle game, we want to offer a theory for you and the experts to chew on. When we have put it together, we will trace the best-known verse to an established historical event that gives one food for thought. Our theory sides strongly with Kendall, but you can take it or leave it.

In our theory, the Dutch nonsense version was well-known in England by 1600 or so, pretty much as we know Funiculi Funicula to be an Italian song. When some of the Puritans voluntarily exiled themselves to Holland, English mockers made up verses to ridicule them with the Dutch nonsense song for going to Holland.

The song, and the personality Yankee Doodle, were attached to Puritans, first as Dutch transplants, and finally to any Puritans, whether they'd gone to Holland or not. When the Mayflower passengers, who had gone to Holland first, left for America, the idea that they were Yankee Doodles (or nonsensical English "Dutchmen") remained behind in England.

Cromwell was a Puritan, and when he became the dictator of England his enemies made him the number one Yankee Doodle, the head of all of them. After Charles II came to the throne and had Cromwell's body exhumed and publicly vilified, the British Army, which had taken a pasting from Cromwell's "Roundheads," picked up the song with a vengeance. They'd no more forget it than the South would forget Dixie, written records or no written records.

They applied mocking versions to Cromwell, to his troops, to their survivors and descendants, never wholly forgetting that the New Englanders were among the descendants of the Puritans.

From late in the 1600s, a "Yankee Doodle" was, interchangeably, a Puritan

or one whose loyalty to the Crown was in doubt. Of course they drummed disgraced members out of their regiments to the strains of the song. Of course British soldiers sometimes disrupted Puritan meetings in New England by bellowing its verses. Naturally the army played the tune when it marched against the disloyal sons of the Puritans in Lexington and Concord. No wonder the word "Yankee" was little known in New England, and thought to have come from "the South." The song and the epithet were preserved in the British Army. Until the French and Indian War in the 1750s British troops were not present in large numbers in New England. But they came to New York in the late 1600s to take over from the Dutch. "Yankee" kept flowing through the colonies out of New York (and Virginia, too) from British soldiery there. The term and the song blossomed in New England and upper New York only during the two times when Redcoats were there in numbers—the 1750s and just before the Revolution. Shuckburgh—a British officer—had no trouble sitting down beside a well near Albany in 1758 and knocking off verses to ridicule the colonists. He wrote them to a song then more than 100 years old which was already understood by his colleagues to apply to

Colonel Fitch's ragtag troops, the heirs of the Puritan settlers. In fact, though little attention is paid to it, when the Albany Register published the first known account of Shuckburgh's sport with the militia it noted that some of Fitch's troops reminded the Redcoats "of Cromwell's army."

Well, this is a pretty theory we have spun. On what can we base it?

IN 1657, PARLIAMENT offered Oliver Cromwell the Crown of England. His refusal even shook his enemies, and sent shock waves throughout the kingdom. He showed contempt for the Crown!

It is well-known to English historians—if not to chroniclers of "Yankee"—that in his own words Cromwell called the Crown nothing but "a feather in a hat . . . a bauble for the people to gaze at and kneel to." He likewise called the great Parliamentary mace a "foolish bauble."

Now, then, all together:

*Yankee Doodle came to town
Upon a Kentish pony,
Stuck a feather in his hat
And called it macaroni.*

The offer of the Crown was the "feather in the hat" of the Puritan Yankee Doodle, Cromwell. And when he actually *called* it a feather, a bauble for

people to gaze at, he equated it with the foppish styles that were known as macaroni, the outlandish clothes worn by London's dandies.

The whole verse bespoke scorn for Cromwell. It was sung, once there was a king back on the throne, to keep alive the memory of Cromwell's heresy against the Crown of England. There was a *need* for such a verse after Charles II came to the throne following Cromwell's death in 1658. The damage Cromwell's years had done to respect for the Crown needed undoing. In the army, especially, where loyalty is all, such a song well suited the needs of the Crown.

This, then, is our own little theory. It holds together very nicely if it was already well understood in England that Puritans were Yankee Doodles. True or false, it has more of a ring of history than all other theories. Nothing else really explains the most familiar of all Yankee Doodle verses, while this theory virtually tracks the "feather in his cap and called it macaroni" verse to the known words of an historical figure. The Puritan connection between Cromwell and New Englanders is obvious.

But of course, if you have the time, you are free to come up with a better explanation of why we are called Yankees.

THE END

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Birth Date _____

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Permanent Residence _____

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Name of Beneficiary _____

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Year _____

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State _____

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I represent that, to the best of my knowledge, all statements and answers recorded on this application are true and complete. I agree that this application shall be a part of any insurance granted upon it under the policy. I authorize any physician or other person who has attended or examined me, or who may attend or examine me, to disclose or to testify to any knowledge thus acquired.

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Signature of Applicant _____

OCCIDENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, Home Office: Los Angeles

GMA-300-6 ED. 5-63

THE GREAT GALVESTON HURRICANE OF 1900

(Continued from page 16)

streetcar trestle work. "Indications of a hurricane were in the air," Beecher surmised in what was probably the greatest understatement he ever made.

After his wild ride along the beach, Isaac Cline drove to the wholesale district on Strand Street. There he advised merchants to get their perishable goods up off the floor and put them on counters or shelves at least three feet high. At mid-afternoon, he returned to the Levy Building to check the weather instruments. The barometer was still falling. It stood at 29.31 inches, a fantastic drop from the 29.60 reading at 6 a.m. (It would fall to 28.48 before midnight, the lowest barometric reading ever recorded anywhere to that time.) Winds measured 35 miles an hour on the roof, Joseph Cline told his brother, but that was the official measurement taken over a five-minute interval. He'd clocked gusts as high as 42 mph. There was no way of knowing how much rain had fallen. The rain gauge had blown away in a gust at 2:30 p.m. Water two to four feet deep was several blocks inland on both sides of the city. It was rising, Joseph added, at the rate of 15 inches an hour.

"I recognized that an awful disaster was upon us," Isaac Cline recalled. At 3:30 p.m., he wrote out a message for Washington: "Gulf rising, water covers streets of about half city." As if to emphasize the impending disaster, he tacked on a personal observation. "I stated," he said later, "that the city was fast going under water, that great loss of life must result, and stressed the need for relief."

Joseph Cline tucked the message in a vest pocket and headed for the Western Union office, two blocks away. Black, churning water covered the sidewalk—or where the sidewalk had once been. The wind cut like a knife. At times it flayed rain against the sides of buildings like solid shot. Wooden paving blocks pried up from the streets floated by and bruised his ankles, causing him to almost lose his balance, but somehow he managed to stagger the interminable distance.

THE WESTERN UNION operator looked at him incredulously. The lines were down. The key had been dead for over two hours. At the Postal Telegraph office a few doors away the news was the same. He returned to the Levy Building against a wind so strong that "a whistling sound could be heard above the deep, vibrating hum." There he picked up the office phone, and asked for long-distance. If he could reach Houston, the bureau there might be able to relay his message to Washington. To his surprise, the operator answered. Yes, she told him, there was a line—one line—remaining to Houston, but there was a backlog of several thou-

sand calls. He would have to wait his turn. Desperate, he called the company manager and demanded an immediate connection. In a few moments, Houston answered.

Cupping his hand over the mouthpiece, Joseph Cline spoke slowly and calmly, enunciating each word carefully so there could be no mistake what he was saying. He didn't have a chance to repeat the message. Just as he finished the last word, the connection sputtered and broke. Galveston was now alone, he realized, as he hung the useless black instrument back on its hook, cut off from the outside world. Worse yet, during his conversation the flood waters from the bay finally met those from the Gulf. The

rescuers heard his muffled cries and dragged him out. His only injuries were a few bruised fingers.

Some made it to safety just in time. William Van Eaton, a salesman, arrived in Galveston on the last train from Houston and headed for the Tremont Hotel. "The threatening clouds began to pour out a deluge. It was such a rain as one sees but once in a lifetime," he told a newsman later. "Before I could reach it, I had to wade in water waist-deep. I saw two women, one with a child, drown not 300 yards from me."

The Tremont stood on the highest ground in the city, six and a half feet above street level. By late Saturday afternoon at least 1,000 persons claimed its safety. They stood in the marble lobby or sat in big leather chairs, listening as



"Finders keepers, Mr. Schneider?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

city was not only without communications. Now it was submerged. In reality, there was no island, just the ocean with houses standing out of the waves which rolled between them. The time for disbelief was over. The time for survival had begun.

How Galvestonians met their fate when the full brunt of the storm broke depended upon who and where they were. Some were just plain lucky. Daisy Thorne, a young schoolteacher who lived at the Lucas Apartments near the beach, played a long shot and won. She stayed where she was and survived, though every flat in the building was completely demolished. A 12-year-old boy grabbed hold of an empty trunk when his family's house washed away and rode in it across the bay, finally beaching at Hitchcock, 20 miles north of where he started. After several floors of the Cotton Exchange collapsed, broker William Nesbitt regained consciousness buried beneath piles of rubble. Twenty-four hours later,

the wind shook the building "like a terrier would shake a rat." Shortly after 5 p.m., water seeped into the rotunda and spread across the floor. It poured through in streams, rising at the rate of half an inch to the minute. An hour later, as the great two-ton bell in the tower of St. Mary's Cathedral tolled the Angelus, water covered the pages of the desk register and refugees fled to the mezzanine. "The front windows blew in, the roof was torn off, and the skylights fell crashing to the floor below," said A. V. Kellogg, a civil engineer. But the building held.

Many residents sought safety at Union Depot, a large brick building on the city's bay side. "The roar of the wind and the sound of falling glass was almost deafening," F. T. Woodward, a stranded passenger, recalled. "Section after section of the tin roof rolled up like sheets of parchment." Then came the sound of falling bricks. "Everyone stood crouched, (Continued on page 46)

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The Pathway Plan is not one for dreamers or for those who expect success without effort. To derive the greatest profits from this Plan and Product requires the time, effort and enthusiasm of capable men (or women) who can follow the

clearly charted and proven methods developed by the parent company. If you have had some sales experience, it will count in your favor, but it is not essential to success. If you have had some experience in business management, it will be helpful, but, again, it is not necessary. The prime requirements that we look for in a Pathway Coordinator are enthusiasm and willingness to put forth the effort upon which every success is based. Not all those who apply will meet the requirements of our executive screening committee, but if you have the determination to be master of your own destiny and personally and financially independent, you will want to investigate the Pathway Plan.

We will be glad to mail complete information to anyone who has a belief in himself. All information will be mailed entirely free and postage paid. No salesman will call to influence your decision.

After learning details of the Pathway Plan, if you are then interested in one of the areas now available, we will arrange for a personal interview in which we will disclose every facet of the Plan and acquaint you with the spectacular characteristics of Pathway products. Based upon what you learn, you will then decide whether or not you wish to apply for appointment as a Pathway Sales Coordinator.

Asking for this information does not put you under the slightest obligation. But, we make one request. If you do not have a strong desire to be the sole owner of a profitable business of your own; if you do not have the funds necessary to invest a modest amount in your future, don't waste your postage.

To get complete information by mail, it is only necessary to fill in and mail the "Request for Information" printed below. But, do not delay as the towns in which we will establish Coordinators will be closed up within the next few weeks.

PATHWAY PRODUCTS CORPORATION



60 Pompton Ave., Dept. 8-859
Verona, New Jersey 07044

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Please Print Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

(Name of Town)

THE GREAT GALVESTON HURRICANE OF 1900

(Continued from page 44)

prepared to leap to either side," waiting for the walls to give way. The roof of the lower floor buckled, swayed a bit, but remained intact. "Men lighted cigars, women cheered and laughed, and though more chimneys fell, more glass was shattered, and the loosened tin roof continued to pound furiously until nearly three o'clock in the morning, there was no more panic and all felt that the building would withstand the fury of the storm. And it did."

That anyone got to the hotel and terminal at all was something of a miracle. The city was without electricity, its power plant shorted out by water. In the darkness, roofs, cisterns and telegraph poles were tossed about like clouds of feathers in a gale. Thousands of slate roof tiles hissed through the air, to cut people down with half-severed necks or punctured backs. From a window in the rectory, the Right Rev. Nicholas Gallagher, bishop of the diocese of Galveston, saw the cathedral bell lift from its fastenings and plunge earthward—yet the wind was so loud, he heard no sound when it crashed to the ground. Turning to his assistant, Father Kirwin, he pointed to the other clergymen in the room and quietly ordered, "Prepare these priests for death."

The highest recorded wind velocity was 84 mph, but Cline estimated that it reached 120 mph. It was a calculated guess at best. At 5:15 p.m., the wind gauge atop the Levy Building was ripped from its pole and blown into oblivion. Even so, it was the sea, more than the direct action of the wind, that utterly destroyed Galveston.

COUNTLESS FAMILIES never made it to higher ground or they waited too long to try. In 1900, the six-day week was still common and most husbands were at work that Saturday when the storm began. Walter C. Fisher, a druggist, started for his home near the beach as waves tore into the city. He staggered against a doorway, helpless against the current, and was pulled to safety by two strangers. He waited impatiently for a few moments, caught his breath, and dashed back into the water. "If anything happens to me, tell my wife I tried to reach her," he yelled as he waded down the block. Fisher was never seen again; neither were his wife and five children.

Those who did manage to get home discovered that all they could do was watch. And wait. "The current was like a mill race," a businessman remembered. "Down Avenue S came two small cottages, which struck a telegraph pole and stopped directly in front of my house. I could see struggling forms in the water. Children were crying and women

screaming. I can still hear the words 'O God, save me!' ringing in my ears, but we were on the second floor and it was impossible to leave the house. Expecting it was our turn next, I kissed my wife and children goodbye and as I did, my oldest boy said: 'Father, it is not our time to die.' The youngster's premonition was remarkable. Though the house moved ten feet from its foundation, the family survived.

Many residents living near the beach, confident that their houses could withstand anything the Gulf had to offer, chose to take their chances in familiar surroundings. Surprisingly enough, this was the choice that Isaac Cline made. Fifty neighbors joined him in the two-story frame house on Rosenberg Avenue,

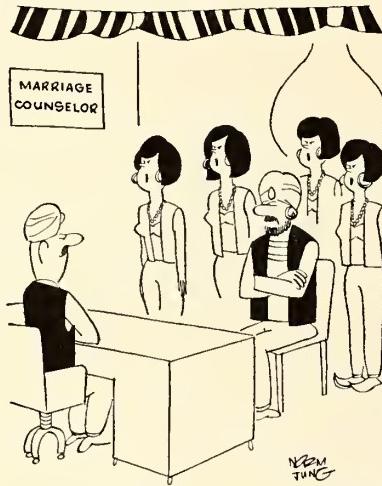
waters. A flash of lightning revealed my baby girl floating on wreckage a few feet away. I struggled out of the timbers and reached her. A few minutes later I saw my brother and my other two children clinging on the floating debris."

Somehow or other, father and daughter reached the makeshift raft. "We placed the children in front of us, turned our backs to the winds and protected ourselves with planks to distribute and lighten the blows which the wind-driven debris was showering upon us constantly. Our only thought was how to win in this disaster."

The trestle drifted aimlessly for three hours, sometimes heading for the open sea only to be pushed back headlong toward the beach. About 11:30 p.m., it sideswiped a pile of wreckage near the center of town. Joseph jumped from the trestle, found his footing on the timbers, and reached for his brother and the children. Isaac Cline passed each little girl to him, one at a time, then leaped to safety himself. He later discovered that most of the 50 people at his home that night had drowned. Ironically, his wife's body was found some weeks later pinned under the very trestle which had been their doom—and hope. "Even in death she had traveled with us and near us during the storm."

Incredible memories came out of that night. Patrick Joyce, a railroad worker, straddled a log and drifted for seven hours, "until I was black and blue all over." But at dawn, still alive, he touched hard ground. The wife of the manager of the Galveston Wharf Company stayed in her wooden bathtub, floated away on the current, and after bailing furiously, was rescued the next day when the incoming tide pushed her ashore. At St. Mary's Orphanage on the city's west side, a young orphan boy lashed himself to the top of a salt cedar tree. All night long he held on, trying to keep his head above water. Waves frequently hit him full in the face and he swallowed mouthfuls of salt water, only to vomit them up again. Yet at daylight, he was still there—20 feet up—sick but alive. Of the 90 children at the orphanage, only he and two others survived. Not far away, rescuers found a baby on the roof of a house. In a last desperate hope, its parents had driven a huge nail through one wrist into the cypress shingles of the roof. The partial crucifixion worked. The child lived.

Tales of heroism were as numerous as the little portable bathhouses that lined Galveston's beach each summer like forests of dominoes. Nuns at Ursuline Convent rang the chapel bell, then roped survivors as they drifted by second story windows on debris or treetops. At one time, over 1,000 refugees—including four pregnant women—crowded the chapel. The babies were born during the



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sharing his belief that its sound construction, its attic braced with heavy timbers, was sufficient protection against the worst imaginable storm. At 7:30 p.m., as he stood at the front door in waist-deep water, Isaac Cline knew he'd been wrong.

"Suddenly, before I could change my position," he wrote in a special report filed later with the U. S. Weather Bureau, "there was a rise of about *four feet in as many seconds*. We could see wreckage being tossed by the winds and waves. A trestle about one-fourth of a mile long was carried squarely against the side of the house."

Like a huge battering ram, slowly at first, then faster and faster, it crushed the walls and crumbled them into the Gulf. Joseph Cline put an arm about his two small nieces, kicked out a large plate-glass window, and the three of them jumped onto the trestle. The disintegrating house threw Cline, his wife and baby girl into a triple chimney. "My wife's clothing was entangled in the wreckage and she never rose from the

night and the nuns, convinced that no one would live to see the light of day, administered baptism and prayers for the repose of their souls simultaneously. Panic seemed imminent at times, but John Irwin helped the sisters calm the frightened survivors. He'd shucked the wet corn sack, the clothes he wore when rescued, for the only dry garment he could find—a nun's habit. He left the convent next morning still garbed as a Sister of Charity.

WHEN THE STORM was at its worst, men of the revenue cutter *Galveston* lowered a lifeboat and picked up 23 persons stranded in a building near the wharf. But winds rocked the boat so violently that oars were useless. Taking a rope, Second Assistant Engineer Root jumped overboard and sometimes wading, more often swimming in water up to his mouth, fastened the rope to any object still standing. Crewmen then pulled the boat forward and Root went ahead with another rope, looking for the next guidepost. It was a harrowing technique, but the lifeboat reached the cutter with everyone aboard. Root and his sailors performed the feat twice.

Adolf Biondi, the 15-year-old ward of retired Spanish-American War veteran Col. Hunt McCaleb, was a different sort of hero. Two days after the hurricane, he showed up at McCaleb's office in Galveston, wearing a tattered pair of pants and "bandages enough on his head to make a shirt." (McCaleb was an officer in the Texas State Volunteer Guard and served as adjutant to the state's Adjutant General during the city's period of martial law.) The youth saluted him gravely. "Well, what is it, Adolf?" McCaleb asked.

"I held on to it as long as I could, Colonel," the boy replied, tears streaming down his cheeks.

McCaleb thought the boy had lost his mind. "What on earth are you driving at, Adolf?" he demanded.

"It was the flag. I tried to save our regimental flag, but it was torn from me!" After their house went down, the boy had grabbed the banner and, choked and strangling, dodging flying timbers and slates, had held on to it until the tide snatched it from his hands.

"To him it was the most sacred relic," McCaleb explained, "and he thought that to lose it would be a disgrace."

But if the storm had been terrible, the calm on Sunday morning was appalling. At the first streak of daylight, a dazed Galveston saw destruction everywhere. Over 3,000 homes, nearly half of the city's residences, had completely disappeared. Not a home or building remained for three blocks inland from the Gulf. The area "looked like a lumberyard strewn with furniture," a survivor remarked. (A newspaper account stated

that the shores of Texas City across the bay contained enough wreckage to build a city.) Great piles of human bodies, dead animals, rotting vegetation and fragments of houses lay in confused heaps in the main streets. "Shore line at Ft. Crockett has moved back 600 feet," Capt. Charles Riche of the Corps of Engineers told his commanding officer. "Some of the sand parapet is left. The battery for two 10-inch guns badly wrecked." Only the pilings of the four bridges to the mainland remained. Leaning against them at a crazy angle was an ocean liner that had been torn from its moorings. Overall damage on the island totaled \$20 million, a considerable figure in non-inflated 1900 dollars.

It was no exaggeration to say, as one resident did, that Galveston "was a city of the dead, a vast battlefield." Streets were a mass of wires. There was little food, hardly any drinking water. Soggy oyster crackers and salt water coffee passed for breakfast. Half-clad survivors, bruised and bleeding, wandered the streets like zombies, searching the wreckage for loved ones. Others sat on piles of debris, staring vacantly around them. Sixty corpses were lying singly or in groups in the space of a block, one a woman grasping her diamonds tightly in her hands. Naked, bloated bodies,

stripped of their clothing by the force of the elements, floated in the surf at the beach. The air teemed with buzzing flies. A thick slime oozed everywhere.

"The water was out of the house," Walter Grover, a realtor, remembered, "but it had left everything covered an inch deep in muck that had the consistency of axle grease. It smelled awful."

A citizens' group headed by Mayor Walter C. Jones met in one of the silt-laden rooms of the Tremont Hotel at 9 a.m. Sunday. They had no clear estimate of the total destruction in Galveston or how many persons had died, only that it was great and they had somehow survived and must get news of the city's plight to the mainland. A five-man relief party commandeered the steam launch *Pherabe*, one of the few remaining seaworthy craft on the island, and headed for Houston that morning. "Don't exaggerate," Father Kirwin cautioned as they left, referring to the death toll. "If I were in your place, I don't believe I would estimate it at more than 500."

By boat, by foot, by railroad handcar, by flagging down a relief train headed for Galveston, the expedition finally reached Houston at 3 a.m., Monday.

Their incredulous story stunned the nation, and a shocked America re-

(Continued on page 48)

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THE GREAT GALVESTON HURRICANE OF 1900

(Continued from page 47)

sponded with sympathy—and money. Andrew Carnegie gave \$20,000 in cash. Cleveland, Ohio, telegraphed \$2,500, then made it \$15,000. Members of the American colony in Berlin raised \$5,000. Three little girls in Baltimore sent \$1.50, the proceeds from their lemonade stand. Joseph Jefferson, the veteran actor, gave his personal check for \$1,000. In Chicago, publisher William Randolph Hearst contributed a relief train of medicines, doctors and nurses—plus a drawing account of \$50,000. On September 16th, still agile at 79, Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross, set up food and clothing centers. Telegrams of sympathy came from the President of France, Emperor Wilhelm of Germany, England's prime minister, the Czar of Russia. President McKinley directed the Secretary of War to supply Galveston with rations and tents.

Galveston's is perhaps the only great disaster whose damage was underestimated from the very beginning. The death toll eventually reached at least 6,000—one out of every six persons—though some estimates doubled that. No one knows for certain how many people perished. Hundreds of bodies were never identified; other hundreds washed out to sea during the hurricane and were never recovered.

A HURRIEDLY-APPOINTED Committee of Public Safety tried to help the decimated police force maintain some semblance of law and order, but looting started even as the hurricane ended. "The streets are patrolled by armed guards," John Blagden wrote his parents from the weather bureau where he'd stayed during the storm. "They are expected to shoot anyone found pilfering." Newspapers later claimed that hundreds were shot, but many of the accounts were based on rumors, more fiction than fact. There were a number of arrests, and several men caught robbing the dead were summarily shot on the spot. One of these ghouls had 23 fingers in his pockets, each with rings or jewelry, that he'd hacked from corpses. Another carried a flour sack filled with the same sort of trophies. On Thursday following the hurricane, Texas Adjutant Gen. Thomas Scurry put Galveston under martial law, and looting, exaggerated or not, stopped.

The most urgent problem was disposal of the dead. Proper burial was out of the question as the ground was too water-soaked for mass burials. City officials hired "dead gangs," often at gunpoint, to gather the rapidly decomposing bodies. On Monday night three barges were towed out into the Gulf to bury 700 corpses at sea. Many of them were improperly weighted, however, and

washed ashore the next morning. After that, authorities solved the seemingly hopeless task by disposing of the dead where they found them. Identification was usually impossible. Coffins, or even pine boxes, were a rarity. Some bodies were buried in the sand and marked with headstones bearing the briefest descriptions: "White man, age forty" or "Female child." Others, the majority, were cremated. Bodies were piled like cordwood, saturated with oil and set afire. The gruesome task continued for weeks.

"On Galveston island, a long line of flames mounts to the heavens," Fannie Ward, a Red Cross worker, observed. "That peculiar smell of burning flesh, so sickening at first, became horribly fa-



"Sure, Pet, I know why so many women of forty have so many aches and pains—it's because most of them are fifty."

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miliar within the next two months when we lived it and breathed it, ate it and drank it, day after day."

Yet within a week of the hurricane, the city's initial numbness wore off. Water flowed through the mains by Wednesday, Sept. 12. On Thursday, two telegraph lines were in operation. That morning's edition of the News, the first full-size paper published since the previous Saturday, gallantly predicted that "Galveston Shall Rise Again." Most Galvestonians agreed—or at least gave the impression they did. Street corners blossomed with signs demanding CLEAN UP. "The sound of the hammer is heard everywhere," a resident wrote to a friend. "There are places where passage through the debris has been cleared only enough to let one vehicle get by at a time, but the condition improves hourly." Indeed, Galveston was going through a purification by fire as piles of debris too large to

move were burned. The pyres of boards, ruptured mattresses, shredded curtains and blankets, parts of pianos and frameworks of sewing machines almost had a festive air, except for the betraying stench. "To my knowledge, upwards to 60 bodies have been burned in it—to say nothing of dogs, cats, hens and three cows," a workman at one bonfire told a relief worker, as he nervously shifted his quid from cheek to cheek. "We don't look at 'em any more'n we have to, else we'd been dead ourselves before today." In one burning pyre lay the body of a young girl with a blue silk skirt and long brown hair. A rope dangled from her waist as if somebody had tried to save her.

By Friday, Sept. 14, two banks and several stores were open for business. On Saturday afternoon, exactly one week after the hurricane, Galveston knew the worst was over. The streetcars were running again. No. 66, pulled by a mule named Lazy Lil, made the first trip from Market Street to Twenty-first to Broadway to Fortieth and back, over a track still covered with mud and grass. It was curtailed service, to be sure, but people along the route hailed the little car and the mule with rousing cheers. Reconstruction was rapid after Lil's morale-raising journey. Long-distance telephones worked on Monday, the 17th. The first train pulled into Union Depot the following Friday, Sept. 21, the same day that General Scurry lifted martial law. A month later, children were back in school.

GALVESTONIANS learned well from their disaster. In 1904, a \$1,500,000 seawall of reinforced concrete stretched six miles along the Gulf. Sixteen feet thick at its base, it rose 17 feet above mean low tide—a good foot higher than the 1900 storm tide. An additional 25 feet of granite riprap extended from its base out into the Gulf. It was, one authority states, "the greatest engineering project the U.S. had undertaken to that time." Then Galveston set about raising itself. Tons of sand and fill—14 million cubic feet in all—were brought in and pumped under existing buildings. Streetcar tracks, fire plugs, water mains, everything was raised, even a 3,000-ton church, until the city looked down—instead of out—at the Gulf. Fifteen years later, when a hurricane almost as severe as the one in 1900 struck Galveston, the wall kept damage to \$4,500,000, and deaths to 12.

Galveston also changed its form of government. The system used in 1900, an alderman for each ward and an elected mayor, was unwieldy in crisis. No one and everyone had authority. Galvestonians found the answer to their problem in the city commission type of government, a direct outgrowth of the

committee set up after the storm in which a particular function—relief, police, utilities—became the responsibility of a single individual. Today, it is probably the most popular and widespread form of civic administration in the United States.

ACROSS the years, the people of Galveston recalled their hurricane with horror and, remarkably enough, with humor. Fred Langben remembered the horse that raced down the street in front of his house, saw his open front door, whinnied, dashed in and climbed the stairs to the second floor. There it stayed put for three days, refusing to budge from its place of safety and feeding on the insides of moss mattresses, until Langben and his manservant roped it and pulled it down, rear first. "I've never given a horse the credit a lot of people do," Langben later recounted to writer Edward Weems, "but if that one didn't have horse sense, no animal ever did."

A nurse at Sealy Hospital often reminisced about the behavior of invalids in her charge during the storm. "I can't help laughing when I think of it. Many of them were old. I don't believe that I ever saw one of them walk a step during my two years' stay at the hospital. They required constant care and atten-

tion. When the storm came these lifelong invalids leaped to their feet with the agility of 15-year-old boys and dashed off upstairs. One of them knocked me flat on the floor in his haste to get to the second landing. They walked around with sprightly gait as long as the storm lasted. When it was over, they collapsed in a worse condition than they ever were in before the storm."

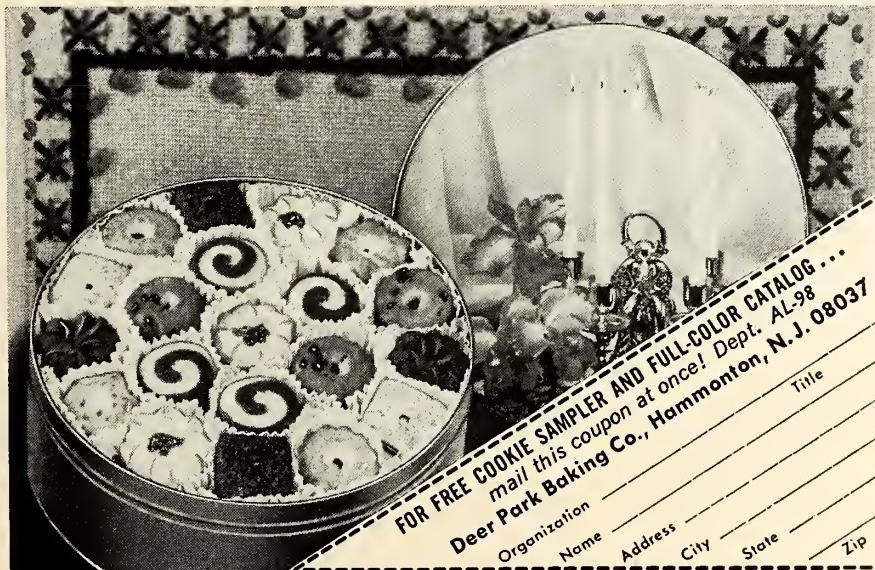
Still, "that was a terrible day," states an old-time Galvestonian, recalling the dread yesterday of his youth. "You needed a lot of guts and a lot of faith, mostly faith. We didn't wonder if God were dead. We knew He wasn't. We were living proof."

Today, only a dwindling number of Texans remember that hot weekend in September when the waters bellowed and the skies roared, when heroism and death rode the waves side by side, when the foul breath of fate covered the earth with sackcloth and ashes. But whatever their number, their example isn't forgotten. From apparent defeat, they snatched courage. In a brutal slap of nature, they found the handshake of hope. And by determination, by defiance, by remarkable grit and spunk, they proved that though the sea had won the initial victory, they were the real victors.

THE END

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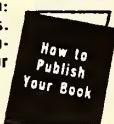
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A WARNING ON VIETNAM TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

(Continued from page 10)

Thus, demonstrations legally and properly conducted are legitimate expressions of dissent. It is when they become violent, or break the law, that they have no place in our system.

As to whether they hinder the conduct of the war, there seems little doubt that Hanoi is counting on dissension in the United States to weaken the will of the American people to continue the fight.

Do you think the Vietnam War, as compared to others in which the U.S. has been involved, is worth getting drafted for?

In response to a previous question as to how our "security interests" are affected by the Vietnam War, the answer we have given is that our national interest is involved when the peace of the world is threatened, or when aggression endangers a nation which we are pledged to defend.

If that is true—and we believe it is—then the corollary is that this is a war that must be fought. In the American system our armed forces include volunteers and draftees, and there is no distinction between them, in law or treatment. Therefore, in our view, this war, like any other, is worth being drafted for. The boys serving in Vietnam seem to be more thoroughly convinced of it than some people here at home.

This brings us to the prospects for peace—the negotiations which all of us hope will eventually bring an end to the war. Simultaneously with the opening of the Paris talks, the Peace with Freedom Committee issued a statement signed by a special committee of 14, including former President Eisenhower, welcoming the development but warning strongly against the natural tendency toward undue optimism.

The Committee statement on "Negotiations—Hopes versus Realities" reads as follows:

"The United States welcomes negotiations which offer a hope of peace with freedom and honor in Vietnam—a responsible and durable settlement of this long, bloody and costly war. But negotiations are merely a beginning to an end. And the end is not yet in sight."

"The road to a negotiated settlement of the war in Vietnam is likely to be long and hard. It is likely to twist and turn and take agonizing detours. And we face the unhappy prospect of continued bloodshed. A cease-fire is more likely to come at the end than at the beginning of a negotiating process."

"We should not be discouraged or deceived by rhetoric. It is not *how* Hanoi says something; it is *what* it says . . . and, more importantly, does."

"Negotiations will be desirable if they lead to a mutual de-escalation of the con-

flict, and if they advance the prospect of achieving our minimum objectives. They will be dangerous and undesirable if they develop into a long drawn-out sequence of meaningless round-table discussions while our fighting men continue to pay, under conditions made more difficult by our restraint, a high daily toll of death and disability.

"Negotiations will be insupportable if Hanoi escalates its military effort in the face of the reduction in ours. We must bear in mind that once negotiations begin, the pressure to continue them will be infinitely more insistent on us than on



"You drink first, to prove it's not poisoned."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

them. We are highly responsive to domestic and to world opinion; Hanoi is far less responsive to both.

"Our minimum objectives in Vietnam must be kept clear and we must state them repeatedly and with precision. *We seek the independence of South Vietnam and its freedom from attack.* Nothing could be simpler or clearer than that."

• The South Vietnamese either freely choose their own government or they do not.

• The aggression from the North either ends or it does not.

• The North either takes over the South or it does not.

"With this series of alternatives, it will not be difficult to know whether, and to what extent, we have succeeded or failed."

"There is no necessary equation between negotiations and peace. Negotiations are not an end in themselves—they are only a possible means to an end."

"Regrettably, our Committee feels obliged to express its fear that many American citizens have been misled both by supporters and opponents of our commitment in Vietnam to place too high a value on negotiations or on 'talks' in

themselves—and to expect too much, too soon.

"Americans think of negotiations as the road to peace but there is unmistakable evidence that Ho Chi Minh thinks of negotiations as another way to fight a war—in effect, as another weapons system. Too many Americans think the question is fight or negotiate. The enemy, on the other hand, has developed a consistent policy of fight and negotiate.

"Hanoi's Deputy Chief of Staff, General Vinh, starkly enunciated this policy in a speech to the Fourth Congress of the Viet Cong: 'We will take advantage of the opportunity offered by the negotiations to step up further our military attacks . . . the decisive factor lies on the battlefield. In fighting while negotiating, the side which fights more strongly will compel the adversary to accept its conditions.'

"Our experience at Panmunjom [in Korea 1951-53] is eloquent testimony to the enemy strategy and a clear warning to us. While Korean negotiations dragged on for two years*—with an enemy record of duplicity, deceit and deliberately abrogated agreements—we suffered 62,000 additional casualties with almost 13,000 dead. And there is yet [in 1968] no true peace in Korea.

"We must adopt a realistic attitude toward negotiations, not allowing our hopes and our expectations to outrun harsh realities. Negotiations will be neither valuable nor productive unless both sides feel that it is in their interest to end the conflict and negotiate a settlement of the issues. Even though our military progress has been considerable, we cannot expect to win at the conference table what we have not won on the battlefield. Equally, we must avoid losing at the conference table what we have fought so hard, and given so much, to protect.

"The pattern of negotiations will reflect the military, economic and political strength of the opposing forces in Viet-

* The opening session of the truce negotiations was held on July 10, 1951. The Armistice was reached on July 27, 1953. The delegates held 159 plenary sessions, 26 at Kaesong and 133 at Panmunjom. The three subdelegations held 179 additional meetings. The Staff and Liaison officers met 427 times. In all, there were 765 meetings. The various sessions and meetings were recessed 20 times, once for 199 days. 966 hours were spent in face-to-face negotiations with the Communists. The transcript of the Armistice Conference comprises 3 bound volumes, each an inch and one-half thick. The records pertaining to the negotiations occupy 52 library boxes totaling 17 cubic feet.

** Mao Tse-tung long ago gave us, in his own words, a capsule definition of our opponents' consistent strategy:

"Enemies advance, we retreat

"Enemies halt, we harass

"Enemies tire, we attack

"Enemies retreat, we pursue."

The tactics vary; the strategy remains the same.

John K. Fairbank, America's noted Asian scholar, has said: "Ho Chi Minh and his colleagues are committed to permanent revolutionary struggle rather than to an interlude of war terminated by formal peace."

nam. One of the greatest of these strengths is resolution—the determination to see the struggle through—and the communication of that determination to the enemy. We would be foolish to expect Hanoi to negotiate a mutually satisfactory settlement of the war if their leaders believe that the resolution of the United States and South Vietnam is failing. Thus, one of the greatest threats to successful negotiations is that Hanoi may under-estimate America's resolve.

"We must unceasingly make it clear to Hanoi that we do not seek nor will we accept a camouflaged surrender which would inevitably result in the United States 'writing off' Southeast Asia for the foreseeable future. We could survive such a catastrophe—but to our citizenry it should be clear that the whole security system, which has maintained peace and freedom for the past generation, would be eroded—if not destroyed—by an American retreat from our commitments in Southeast Asia. We would become a relatively isolated and less influential nation. Further, our withdrawal would be followed by the massacre of hundreds of thousands of South Vietnamese who have stood by our side. On moral grounds alone, this cannot be permitted.

"Our opponents view the conflict as being fought in two principal areas—time and cost. They appear convinced

that both factors are now working in their favor.

"*Time*: America appears impatient to end the war. We think in terms of weeks and months. Hanoi thinks in terms of years and decades.**

"*Cost*: We appear unwilling to pay the continuing costs of the conflict. They appear resigned to their proportionately far heavier costs, particularly in human casualties. To us an American life is above price; the enemy spends lives as we spend dollars.

"In both areas—time and cost—impatience may indeed be our deadliest enemy.

"If this is a reasonable analysis, the chances for productive negotiations would not appear to be substantial at this time. Hanoi's willingness to engage in genuine negotiations is, in our judgment, inversely related to their estimate of their military-political progress.

"Nevertheless, America and its allies should painstakingly explore, for a reasonable time, every possible avenue of securing an honorable resolution of the conflict.

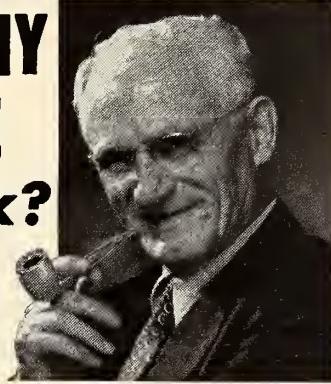
"One cannot over-emphasize what we do not seek in Vietnam; we do not seek the surrender of North Vietnam or to destroy it or its people. Rather, we seek freedom for South Vietnam and an end

(Continued on page 52)

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By E. A. CAREY

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A WARNING ON VIETNAM TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

(Continued from page 51)

of the aggression directed from the North. We fight for peace with freedom and honor.

"We hope to see a South Vietnam which is free, united, independent, politically stable and economically expanding. To the degree that these longer range goals are attained, we will have achieved our 'victory.'

"'Instant' victory is, unfortunately, not available to us on the battlefield or at the negotiating table. In both arenas, we must beware of impatience, disillusionment, and extremist and simplistic answers to complex problems. Particularly, if negotiations should break down, we must resurvey our position and weigh carefully the danger of over-reacting and of sharply escalating our military effort in search of a quick 'victory.' 'Winning' in Vietnam at the expense of

of South Vietnam should occur as a result of a free political choice expressed by the South Vietnamese themselves. All citizens of South Vietnam can fully participate in the democratic process—on a one man-one vote basis—without the foreign imposition of a coalition government. History is replete with examples of Communist takeovers of governments by obtaining control of key ministries such as defense, justice, police and propaganda. Indeed, Czechoslovakia is only now emerging from twenty years of totalitarianism following a "coalition government."

"Finally, America must not expect too much to flow from a resolution of the conflict in Vietnam. We live in a world of great antipathetic historical forces. There is no early prospect for world peace in the traditional sense. There is



"Oh, really? !—Which one of the girls has been sticking your hair in the inkwell?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

losing our position in the world would be a Pyrrhic triumph.

"America has, by its unilateral de-escalation of the conflict, demonstrated to the world our devotion to peace. It would now seem both prudent and warranted for us not to make further concessions without reciprocal, although not necessarily simultaneous, acts from the other side.

"Mutual de-escalation is by definition a two-way street. Hanoi cannot always take and never give; always demand everything and never concede anything. A sequence of unilateral concessions by us, not reciprocated by Hanoi, would be the road to surrender.

"We believe there is one thing that the United States should not do. We should not exert pressure on South Vietnam to accept a coalition government.

"Any representation of the National Liberation Front in the political structure

conflict in today's world and conflict—political, economic or even military—will unquestionably continue at various levels and in various places for the foreseeable future.

"Our basic continuing objective is to hold such conflict within the bounds that permit the survival of mankind. That is why we adhere to our generous and farsighted policy—the willingness to fight a limited conflict, with limited means, at limited risk for limited objectives.

"The success or failure of that policy may well be decisive in shaping not only the destiny of South Vietnam and of Southeast Asia but of the entire world."

(This whole statement on how we should understand the negotiations is dated May 1968, and signed by:

Omar N. Bradley, Lucius D. Clay, James B. Conant, Paul H. Douglas, Roscoe Drummond, Dwight D. Eisenhower, John W. Hanes, Jr., Mary P. Lord, Franz

Michael, Ithiel de Sola Pool, Leverett Saltonstall, Henry P. Van Dusen, Eugene P. Wigner.)

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DISPLAY & PROTECT MEDALS & AWARDS



THE 10% SURCHARGE TAX. YOUR CHILD'S HEALTH. DO-IT-YOURSELF MOVING.

Note these key points about the new federal income-tax surcharge now in effect:

- While the surcharge is 10%, it didn't begin until April 1, so the government says you simply pay 7½% on all of calendar 1968.
- This goes for capital gains and special income, too. Thus, if you realized a capital gain in, say, January or February, it isn't exempt. You have to throw it into the pot and pay the 7½% surtax.
- Meantime, your employer will withhold only about 5% because withholding started late. You will have to pony up the other 2½% yourself.
- The tax ends June 30, 1969 (unless it's renewed). And remember that it's a true surcharge—that is, a tax on a tax. Thus if your regular federal income tax in 1968 normally would come to \$100, you will have to pay \$107.50 under the new rules.

• Hardest hit will be corporations. They are tagged 10% for the full year—not just nine months. Also, corporate exemptions have been toned down.

All told, the new bite—plus government economies—is supposed to reduce federal red ink about \$20 billion in the current fiscal year. This means the economy will "tighten up" some. You will feel a new pinch in your pocketbook; corporate profits will be down, and unemployment may rise a bit. But don't expect living costs to reverse themselves, too. They won't.

★ ★ ★

Here are some medical tips that may come in handy in the months ahead: Be sure that when your youngsters start school this fall, they have all the proper "shots"—particularly tetanus boosters (to guard against lockjaw). Boosters are necessary about every five years and consist of injections of safe, slow-working tetanus toxoid. Without this protection, a physician might have to administer fast-working tetanus antitoxin in the event of an emergency. Trouble with antitoxin is that it can have adverse side-reactions. Incidentally, while you're at it, check up on yourself, too.

As for sprains: Never apply heat at the start. You could aggravate internal bleeding, should there be any. Instead, do what professional athletic trainers do—"freeze" the spot with cold water or ice packs. After about 24 hours, heat may be used to alleviate discomfort.

Meantime, think twice before painting cuts and bruises with a lot of iodine. It can cause skin burns. A safer way is to wash the area with soap and water, then use a relatively mild compound (such as Merthiolate) to kill bacteria.

★ ★ ★

The latest in do-it-yourself projects is do-it-yourself moving—particularly attractive to those with modest pocketbooks and strong backs.

Two nationwide outfits—Ryder Systems and U-Haul—now will provide you with rental vans on about the same basis as rented passenger cars. Specifically:

• U-Haul has 12 ft. and 16 ft. vans, while Ryder has 9 ft., 12 ft., and 18 ft. jobs available through franchised stations. You turn in the van at your final destination.

• Charges are based on a flat per-day fee plus mileage. U-Haul's rate is \$28 per day and 22¢ per mile (the first 60 miles are free). Ryder's tariffs vary from \$10 to \$15 per day and 6¢ to 25¢ per mile.

• The rental experts say that you can save from 50% to 75% via the do-it-yourself route (although you have to use your own labor, of course); that their rates include vehicle insurance, and that you can pilot the behemoths around without a special driver's license.

Incidentally, for lesser jobs you can use a rental trailer (with your own car for motor power). These usually are priced by the foot (U-Haul's rate is 80¢ per ft. per day).

—By Edgar A. Grunwald

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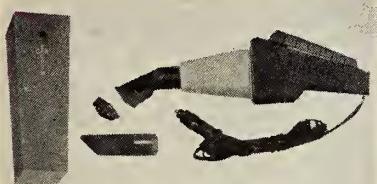
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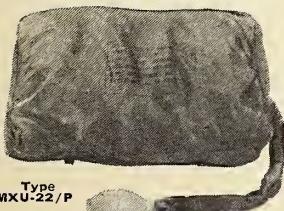
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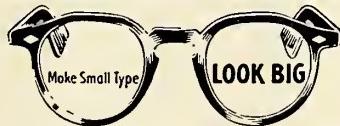
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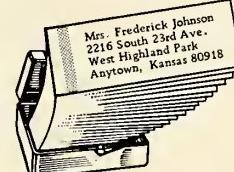


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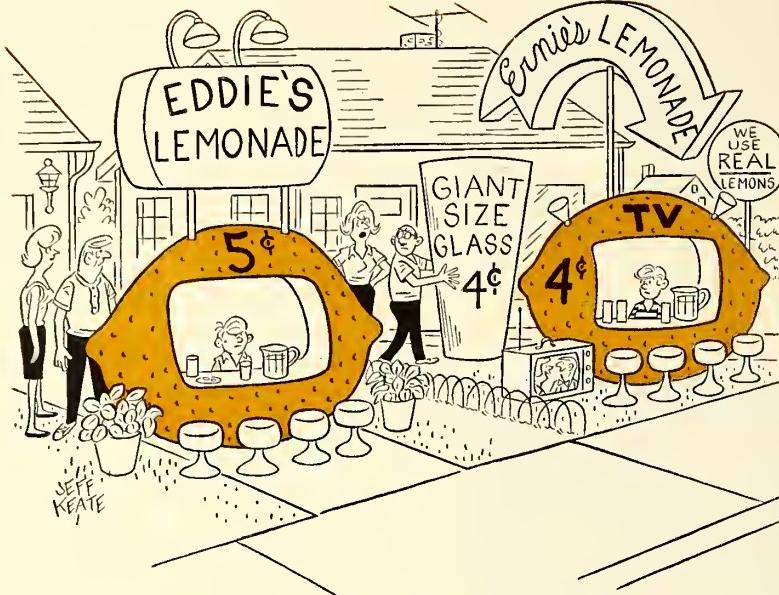
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PARTING SHOTS



"Look, Herb, can't you and Fenton stop this lemonade war and let the boys do the best each can!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

GULP !!

A sailor who limped into a naval hospital had his foot X-rayed and was asked to wait for the results. Some time later an orderly appeared and handed the sailor a large pill. Just then a mother with a small child in need of immediate attention entered. After the orderly disappeared with the new patient, the sailor hobbled over to get a glass of water, swallowed the huge pill with difficulty and sat down to wait. Some time later the orderly reappeared carrying a bucket of water.

"Okay," he said to the sailor, "let's drop the pill in this bucket and soak the foot."

DAN BENNETT

"LOGICAL . . ."

A lost boy ran down the supermarket aisles calling, "Doris, Doris!" His mother approached him scolding, "Bobby . . . you should call me 'Mother' not 'Doris'. I'm 'Mother' to you and don't you forget it."

"I know," he replied, "but this store is full of 'Mothers'."

LUCILLE J. GOODYEAR

THIS FELLOW'S REALLY CHICKEN!

The newly married couple who just moved into the little midwestern town had some odd, noisy habits. The townspeople put up with this for a while but finally went to the chief of police to complain. He promised to talk to the lady of the family.

The chief told her how the townspeople felt about the racket her husband was making. "All the time he runs around cackling like a chicken," he griped. "The people say they're getting tired of hearing it!"

"I know, and I don't blame them," replied the lady. "I'm tired of it, too!"

"But can't you get him to stop? If it's a sickness, can't some doctor cure him?"

"Oh, I suppose he could be cured," answered the housewife. "But we do need the eggs!"

A. D. MILLHAM

LIFE'S WRAP-UP

Old Hags nag,
Old Stags brag!

DEVON G. HOUGH

SOCK IT TO 'EM, PAL

If someone were to come up with a Satan-Is-Dead movement, I couldn't buy that, either.

JOHN D. VINCENT

EAGER EATER

When in a contest held to see
Who could stow away more luncheon,
He didn't get first prize, but he
Did get an honorable munchin'.

S. S. BIDDLE

BUGGED

Summer is when picnic diners have their outings and insects have their innings.

SHANNON FIFE

THE AFFAIR

He laid his hand upon her calf,
It tickled her and made her laugh.
So then he raised it to her knee,
She giggled, quite delightfully.
He moved again and touched her thigh,
Her answer was a gentle sigh.
He felt her even higher yet,
Then yelled, "Oh, Hon, The baby's wet!"

FRFD L. BAKER

KID STUFF

Teen-age dance: Dizzykneeland

RAYMOND J. CVIKOTA

NON-MAXI

The dress I look most grand in
I barely fit in;
It was designed to stand in
But not to sit in.

MARIBEL COLEMAN HASKIN

NICE LINE

Switchboard operator: Hello dolly.

LAWRENCE DRAKE

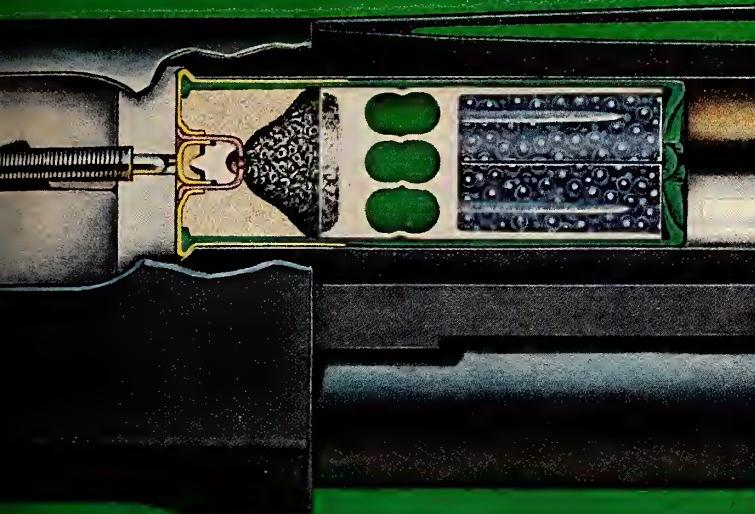


KEN ALLAN.

"He's just trying to impress me. I told him I'd clean anything he could catch."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

5 milliseconds in the life of a "Power Piston" wad.



1 This is what the "Power Piston" one-piece wad (loaded in a Remington Express plastic shell) looks like from the time it leaves the factory until you pull the trigger.



2 Right after firing. The built-in shock absorber in the "Power Piston" compresses and absorbs the initial impact of the explosion, so the shot won't be crunched together.



3 Halfway down the gun barrel. The back end of the Remington "Power Piston" opens up to seal the barrel and keep the expanding gas from leaking past and losing power.



4 At the muzzle. Though the shot column is moving at top speed, the sides of the Remington "Power Piston" have kept it from touching the barrel and flattening the pellets.



5 A few feet past the muzzle. The "Power Piston" now peels back and drops away, but the shot column is on its way at full power, with no flattened pellets to spoil the pattern.

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